IT HAPPENED TODAY IN NEW ZEALAND

A.W. REED

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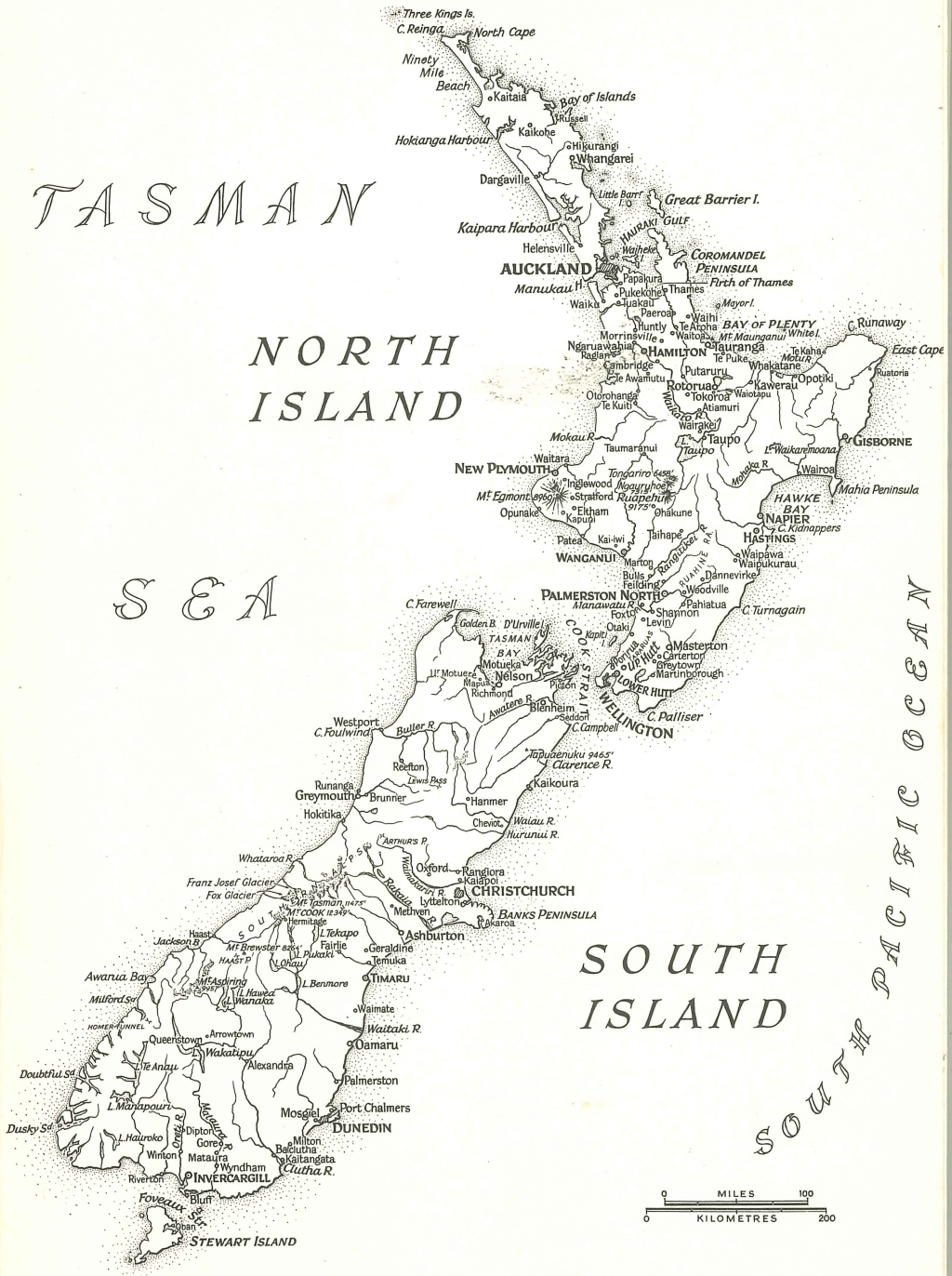
A day-by-day illustrated chronology of famous & interesting events in New Zealand History from 1640 to 1971

Compiled by A.W. Reed

IT REALLY DID HAPPEN TODAY . . . .

The very day on which you are looking at this book.
A fascinating collection of important historical events and unusual happenings, arranged according to the day of the year.
Good to read,
to pick up at any time,
to enjoy the unusual selection of pictures, and with an index that enables the reader to find when that elusive event occurred, and useful for reference.

A REED BOOK



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COMPILED BY A.W. REED

A. H.& A.W. REED
Wellington Sydney London

First published 1973

A.H. & A.W. REED LTD

182 Wakefield Street, Wellington
51 Whiting Street, Artarmon, Sydney
11 Southampton Row, London WC1B 5HA
also
29 Dacre Street, Auckland
165 Cashel Street, Christchurch

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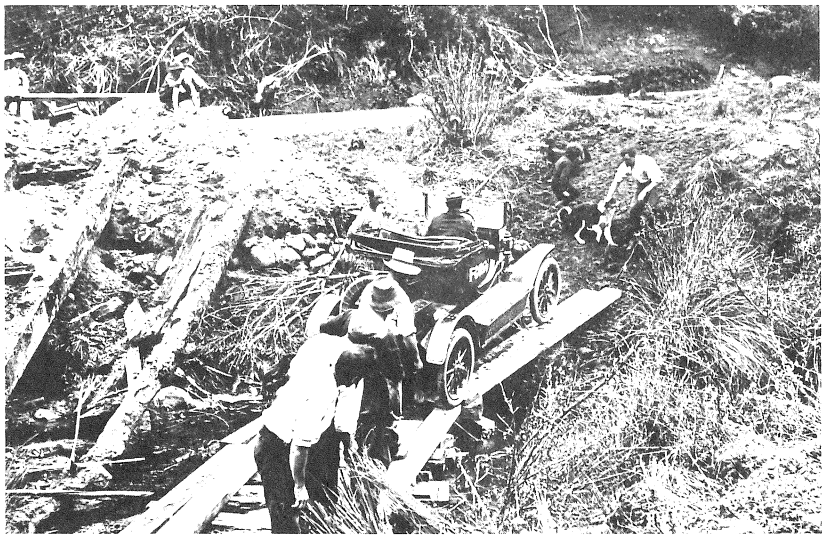
ISBN 0 589 00760 2

Typeset on IBM Composer by A.H. & A.W. Reed Ltd
Printed by Dai Nippon Printing Co. (Hong Kong) Ltd, Hong Kong

INTRODUCTION

Many hundreds of books and periodicals have been consulted in the compilation of the events and dates given in this book. So far as possible the entries have been checked by reference to different sources. Corrections will be welcomed by the publishers for inclusion in later editions. In such cases it is important that authorities should be quoted, and exact references provided.

The value of the compilation lies in the pin pointing of exact dates on which historical events occurred. The book is designed for interest rather than for reference, but the precise information may be useful for purposes of historical study, or to settle disputed points. The information given in the entries is of necessity limited, but it is hoped that readers will be encouraged to delve more deeply into the fascinating mine of New Zealand history.



A New Zealand Highway 1912
This photograph of the "highway" was taken by A.F.T. Chorlton during the first motor journey from Auckland to Wellington, via Taumarunui and Te Kuiti. It took just over eight days to complete the trip. Five years earlier a "round trip" of the North Island by car was taken by W.B. Leyland. The conditions he experienced may be imagined from this photograph. *Photo: Alexander Turnbull Library*

1 January (New Year's Day)

1849 First recorded cricket match played at Dunedin, between married and single teams.
1867 Royal Warrant instituting the Victoria Cross amended to cover the operations "undertaken against the Insurgent Native Tribes of our Colony of New Zealand".
1901 Penny postage inaugurated by the issuing of the "Universal Postage" stamp.
1908 Sir Ernest Shackleton left Lyttelton on the *Nimrod* on his Antarctic expedition.
1915 First seaplane flight in NZ. The plane was built by Vivian and Leo Walsh, and was probably the first flying boat built in the southern hemisphere.
1962 Western Samoa became a fully independent Polynesian state.

2 January

1835 William Colenso landed his printing press at Paihia.
1843 Abraham Hort, founder of the first Jewish congregation in NZ, arrived at Wellington.
1880 First excursion train trip from Dunedin to Lake Wakatipu.
1938 First (unofficial) Auckland–San Francisco airmail flight.

3 January

1840 The *Cuba* arrived at Port Nicholson with New Zealand Company surveyors.
1908 Opening of first Pan-Pacific Boy Scout jamboree held in NZ.
1913 A traverse of the three peaks of Mt Cook made by Freda du Faur.
1958 Sir Edmund Hillary and four New Zealanders reached the South Pole.

4 January

1643 Abel Tasman sighted and named Cape Maria van Diemen.
1869 Te Kooti defeated by Colonel Whitmore and Major Ropata at Ngatapa, but Te Kooti escaped.
1910 SS *Waikare* wrecked during a summer cruise in Dusky Sound.
1961 New world record established by Godfrey Bowen by shearing 463 fullwool Perendales in nine hours. (See also 6 January.)

5 January

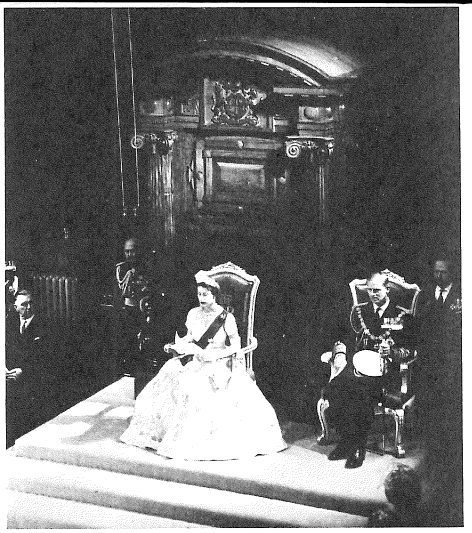
1827 The brig *Wellington,* seized by convicts on the way to Norfolk Island, entered the Bay of Islands, the convicts subsequently being taken prisoner.
1872 Kereopa, the Hauhau murderer of Rev C.S. Volkner, executed.
1907 W.B. Leyland set out from Wellington on the first round trip of the North Island by car.
1940 First Echelon of NZ troops embarked en route for Egypt (6,529 all ranks).
1949 First four frigates of NZ Navy arrived at Auckland.

6 January

1835 First authenticated export of wool, from the Bay of Islands to Sydney.
1858 Foundation stone of Provincial Council buildings laid at Christchurch.
1860 First publication of the *Marlborough Press,* the first newspaper in Marlborough.
1875 23 inches (58 cm) of rain fell at Gisborne, inundating a large area.
1953 Godfrey Bowen established a world record by shearing 456 full-wool sheep in nine hours. (See also 4 January.)

7 January

1796 The schooner *Providence,* the first ship built in NZ, left Dusky Sound with the crew of the abandoned *Endeavour.*
1910 Administration of the Order of St John in NZ undertaken by a Dominion executive.



Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and HRH the Duke of Edinburgh at the Opening of Parliament 1954
History was made when Her Majesty, clad in her Coronation robes, drove to Parliament House to open a session of Parliament. The Queen read the Speech from the Throne in the Legislative Chamber, and spoke of the achievements of New Zealand in its first century under the British Crown. The Duke of Edinburgh was in the uniform of an Admiral of the Fleet. *Photo: Alexander Turnbull Library*

8 January

1870 First publication of the *Auckland Star.*
1884 Beginning of the survey of the King Country (completed 30 July 1884).
1886 Tahurangi, the true summit of Ruapehu, first climbed by Park, Dakin, and Dunnage.
1892 First meeting of the Polynesian Society, held in Wellington.
1902 First Maori Council in the Chatham Islands opened by Maui Pomare.

9 January

1826 John Rutherford, the tattooed Maori-Pakeha, rescued at Tokomaru Bay.
1868 Bishop Selwyn enthroned as Bishop of Lichfield as well as of NZ.
1875 Lord Normanby took office as Governor.
1959 Second largest crowd in NZ history assembled to watch the Ardmore Grand Prix (80,000 people, 38,000 cars). (See also 29 March.)
1968 Divers recovered $10,000 worth of gold from the wreck of the *Elingamite.*

10 January

1827 Wesleydale, Kaeo, attacked by Hongi's warriors and the mission station abandoned.
1827 Dumont D'Urville, in command of the *Astrolabe,* first sighted the west coast of the South Island.
1838 Bishop Pompallier arrived at Hokianga and established a mission station at Papakawau.
1842 William Martin, first judge of the Supreme Court, took oath of office.

1928 G. Hood and J.R. Moncrieff lost when attempting a first trans-Tasman flight from Australia to NZ.

11 January

1770 Captain Cook sighted Mt Egmont during his first voyage.
1827 Fugitive Wesleyan missionaries from Wesleydale arrived at Paihia.
1846 Ruapekapeka pa occupied by British forces, thus ending the War in the North.
1856 James McKenzie the sheep-stealer conditionally pardoned after nine months' imprisonment
1938 NZ Softball Association formed.

12 January

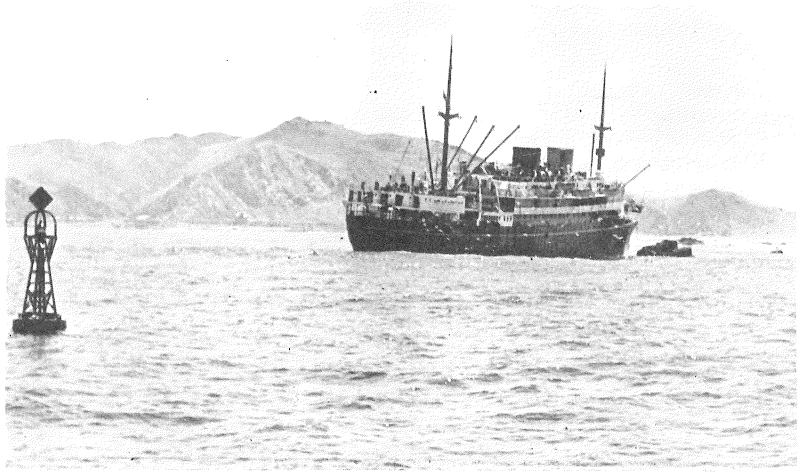
1865 New Zealand Exhibition opened in Dunedin.
1871 First Cobb & Co coach from Wanganui arrived at New Plymouth, after leaving the previous day.
1930 The cruiser *Dunedin* arrived at Apia, Western Samoa, to quell Mau disturbances.
1954 Parliament first opened by a reigning monarch, Queen Elizabeth II.
1956 Centennial torch relay started at Waitangi and ended 121 hrs 55 min later at Invercargill.

13 January

1868 Survivors of the *General Grant,* wrecked at Auckland Island on 14 May 1866, landed at Bluff.
1890 "Torpedo" W. Murphy won the World Featherweight Boxing Championship at San Francisco.
1891 First public performance of Edison's phonograph in NZ, at Christchurch.
1901 Fire in Commerce and Customs Streets, Auckland, caused £90,000 ($180,000) worth of damage.
1954 Foundation stone of Wellington Anglican Cathedral laid by Queen Elizabeth II.

14 January

1831 Three Europeans (with a negro from Kapiti Island) became the first European visitors to Wanganui.
1842 Captain Stratton fined £50 ($100) for flying a flag on the mission schooner *Columbine* on a Sunday.
1891 Bob Fitzsimmons won the World Welterweight Boxing Championship at San Francisco.
1962 The £5,000,000 ($10,000,000) Nelson cotton mill scheme abandoned.



The Wanganella *on Barretts Reef, Wellington, 1947*
When nearing completion of a voyage from Sydney, the motor vessel *Wanganella* ran on the rocks on Barretts Reef at the entrance to Wellington Harbour. It was her first post-war voyage. She remained fast on the rocks for eighteen days, during which the weather remained fine and calm, otherwise the vessel would have become a total loss. She was floated clear and entered the floating dock, but it was two years before she was back in service again. *Photo: Alexander Turnbull Library*

15 January

1821 Timber cut for the mission house at Kerikeri, the oldest remaining house in NZ.
1876 First coach journey made from Nelson to Lyell.
1936 Inaugural flight of Union Airways of NZ Ltd, from Dunedin to Palmerston North.
1970 Demonstrators protested against the visit of US Vice-President Spiro Agnew at Auckland.

16 January

1770 Captain Cook anchored the *Endeavour* in Ship Cove in Queen Charlotte Sound.
1866 First meeting of the Presbyterian Synod of Otago.
1929 Trams and buses taken over from the Auckland City Council by the Auckland Transport Board.
1967 Divers recovered some of the gold from the wrecked *Elingamite.*

17 January

1773 Captain Cook crossed the Antarctic Circle.
1851 James Macandrew arrived at Dunedin bringing large quantities of merchandise for sale.

1853 NZ Constitution Act published in NZ by proclamation.
1961 Radical changes in Maori Affairs policy proposed by J.K. Hunn, acting secretary of the Department.

18 January

1840 Colonel Wakefield arrived back at Wellington after "purchasing" twenty million acres (9,100,000 hectares) of North Island land.
1840 Captain William Hobson left Sydney for NZ in HMS *Herald.*
1842 The Municipal Corporations Act passed by the Legislative Council, and the Auckland Municipal Corporations Ordinance passed (but disallowed on 6 September 1843).
1872 Drought in Auckland led to water being sold in the streets by hawkers.
1886 Oil discovered in Taranaki, the wells producing nearly thirty million litres up to 1970.

19 January

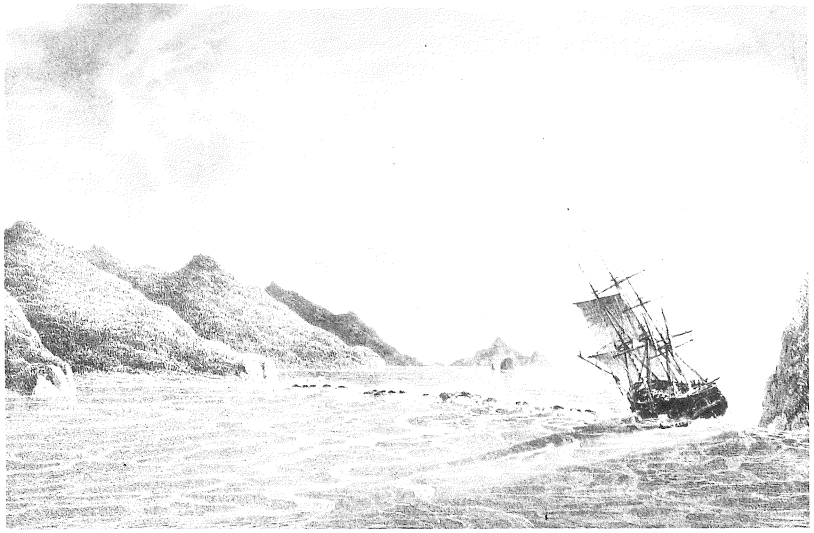
1875 The first twenty settlers arrived at Jackson Bay.
1882 King Tawhiao paid first visit to Auckland after the Maori Land Wars.
1947 TSMV *Wanganella* ran aground on Barretts Reef, Wellington, and refloated eighteen days later.
1967 Explosion at Strongman mine, Runanga; nineteen miners killed.
1970 The body of Jennifer Beard found after the murder at the Haast.

20 January

1846 Visit of the first steamship, HMS *Driver,* to Auckland.
1866 Fifty to sixty Maori prisoners escaped from a hulk in Wellington Harbour.
1883 Sir William Jervois took office as Governor.
1933 Sterling bankrate raised to £NZ125.
1965 Name of the airline TEAL changed to ANZ (Air New Zealand).

21 January

1842 First official organised complaint made by New Plymouth settlers on the location of the settlement.
1927 Inaugural sale of progeny of bloodstock through NZ held at Trentham, thus inaugurating National Yearling Sales.
1951 Twenty-two yachts left Wellington in a race to Lyttelton in connection with the Canterbury Centennial. Ten were lost in a southerly gale, and only one yacht finished the race.



The Astrolabe *in French Pass, 1827*
The *Astrolabe*, commanded by Captain Dumont d'Urville, was the first European vessel to sail through the dangerous channel between d'Urville Island and the mainland. The engraving clearly indicates the tide rips and menacing rocks of the narrow channel that make the passage hazardous even for modern vessels. The channel and the island take their names from the feat of the intrepid French navigator. *Photo: Alexander Turnbull Library*

22 January (Anniversary Day of Wellington Province)

1809 Captain S. Chase in the *Pegasus* circumnavigated Stewart Island, and named it after his mate, William Stewart.
1840 The *Aurora,* the first immigrant ship of the NZ Company arrived at Britannia (Petone).
1867 Some survivors of the *General Grant* wrecked on Auckland Island set out on a voyage to Bluff and were not seen again.
1879 Dunedin–Invercargill railway line completed.
1938 Arrival at Auckland of the sailing ship *Pamir* on her first visit to NZ.

23 January

1770 Captain Cook climbed a hill in the Marlborough Sounds and sighted the eastern sea, thus discovering Cook Strait.
1855 Severe earthquake at Wellington at 9.11 pm.
1882 Disastrous fire in the business section of Queenstown, deliberately started by a grocer.
1943 The fall of Tripoli.

24 January

1826 Launching of the mission schooner *Herald* built by Rev Henry Williams at Paihia.

1856 Inaugural meeting of the Auckland Chamber of Commerce.
1870 Te Kooti defeated at Tapapa.
1874 Explosion of Kuranui battery at Thames, resulting in the introduction of legislation for the inspection of boilers and machinery.
1935 HRH the Duke of Gloucester arrived at the Bay of Islands in HMAS *Australia* on a visit to NZ.

25 January

1840 The Plymouth Company of New Zealand formed at Plymouth, England.
1860 The Executive Council decided to proceed with the survey of Maori land at Waitara.
1872 About 3,800 gallons (17,500 litres) of water pumped daily from wells at Seccombe's Brewery to relieve drought in Auckland.
1886 School of Mines opened in Gresham Hall at Thames.

26 January

1815 Rev Samuel Marsden left the Bay of Islands at the conclusion of his first visit to NZ.
1852 The southern end of Lake Te Anau reached by Nairn and Stephen.
1883 First direct steam communication between England and NZ inaugurated by the NZ Shipping Company.
1962 Speed limit for cars on the open road increased to 55 mph. (88 kph).

27 January

1889 The Homer Saddle discovered by W.H. Homer.
1949 New Plymouth designated a city.
1956 Foundation stone of the Auckland Harbour Bridge laid by Rt. Hon. S.G. Holland.
1959 Kapuni No. 1 oil well in Taranaki spudded in.
1962 P.G. Snell established world record for one mile (1.6 km) at Wanganui, in 3m. 53.4s.

28 January

1827 Dumont D'Urville sailed the *Astrolabe* through French Pass after attempting the passage for five days, and entered Admiralty Bay.
1832 Te Wherowhero besieged Ngamotu pa at New Plymouth. The defenders were aided by John Love, Richard Barrett, and other whalers.
1879 Government accepted tender of £36,000 ($72,000) for Auckland harbour reclamation.
1951 K-Force fired its first shots in Okorea, south-east of Seoul, Korea.

Aftermath of the Hawke's Bay Earthquake, 1931
The earthquake that devastated Napier and Hastings was New Zealand's greatest disaster. The whole province was severely jolted, but Napier and Hastings took the brunt of the quake. In Napier the town was devastated, and within a few minutes fires raged through the commercial centre of the city. Nearly 300 people were killed and thousands injured, while damage to property exceeded $14,000,000.
Photo: Alexander Turnbull Library

29 January (Anniversary of Auckland Province)

1840 Captain Hobson arrived at the Bay of Islands, this day being celebrated as the anniversary day of the Province.
1862 The Waitahuna goldrush began.
1862 First steamer, the *Tasmania Maid,* crossed the bar at Westport.
1868 Otago Acclimatisation Society imported thrushes, blackbirds, larks, and other northern-hemisphere birds.
1966 Auckland International Airport at Mangere officially opened.

30 January

1849 3,000 merino sheep delivered to the Pourere run, the first sheep to reach Hawke's Bay.
1853 Sir George Grey and Rev Richard Taylor explored the eastern slopes of Mt Ruapehu and reached the summit icefield.
1871 Six imported red and two axis deer arrived at Dunedin.
1960 Nelson railway construction announced, to cost £10,000,000 ($20,000,000) (See also 15 December.)

31 January

1770 Flag of Great Britain flown at Motuara Island, Queen Charlotte Sound, by Captain Cook, and NZ claimed in the name of King George III.
1827 Wesleyan missionaries left NZ after the sack of Wesleydale.

1830 Rev William White arrived as superintendent of Wesleyan Maori Missions.
1954 Queen Elizabeth II and the Duke of Edinburgh left Bluff at the conclusion of the first royal tour of NZ.

1 February (Anniversary of Nelson Province)

1842 The *Fifeshire* arrived at Nelson, bringing the first immigrants to the NZ Company's settlement.
1849 First Government ball held in Wellington.
1862 Hartley and Reilly set out on their sensational prospecting tour in Otago.
1935 British silver coins ceased to be legal tender in NZ.
1958 Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, began a visit to NZ, arrived by air at Auckland.

2 February

1846 Heaphy, Fox Brunner, and the Maori guide Kehu left Nelson on an exploratory journey to Lake Rotoroa and the Buller River.
1861 James Macandrew, superintendent of Otago, arrested for debt and proclaimed his own home a prison.
1870 British naval squadron arrived at Auckland and was welcomed tumultuously.
1941 The *Niagara* wreck located at a depth of 438 ft (131 m). Salvage began at the greatest depth up to that time, and ceased in December with the recovery of 94 per cent of the £2,500,000 ($5,000,000) worth of gold.
1968 Alec Rose landed at Bluff for repairs, on his singlehanded world yacht cruise.

3 February

1864 First military settlers left Australia for NZ.
1864 Disastrous fire in Dunedin, with loss estimated at £100,000 ($200,000).
1865 Military settlers paid off and began to settle on the land.
1931 Hawke's Bay earthquake destroyed Napier and Hastings. 256 killed and damage estimated at £7,000,000 ($14,000,000).
1962 P.G. Snell established world record for half mile (.8 km) at Christchurch, 1m. 45.1s.

4 February

1868 Severe gales and floods in North Otago and Canterbury. Several ships wrecked.
1944 Units of the NZ Division relieved US forces in attack on Cassino, 4 and 5 February.
1950 British Empire Games began in Auckland.

The Signing of the Treaty of Waitangi, 1840
This fine painting by Marcus King shows the colourful scene that took piace at Waitangi on 6 February 1840 when the newly appointed Lieutenant-Governor, Captain William Hobson, explained the terms of the treaty with the aid of the early missionaries. A chief is adding his mark to the treaty. It was several weeks after this before other signatures were gathered from various parts of the country. *Photo: National Publicity Studios*

5 February

1840 Nanto-Bordelaise Company announced its intention of buying land in NZ.
1864 Auckland second-class militia ordered to the front in the Waikato War.
1868 Sir George Bowen took office as governor.
1911 First controlled power flight in NZ by Vivian Walsh, at Papakura. (See also 5 July.)
1965 Steam locomotives used for the last time on the North Island Main Trunk line.

6 February (New Zealand [or Waitangi] Day)

1840 Signing of the Treaty of Waitangi at the Bay of Islands.
1882 First entry made in Donald Sutherland's visitors' book at Milford, by S. Moreton.
1913 Union of the Methodist Church of NZ and the Primitive Methodist Church.
1963 Queen Elizabeth II, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, arrived at Waitangi on the anniversary of her accession to the throne.

7 February

1770 Captain Cook left Queen Charlotte Sound and the *Endeavour* sailed through Cook Strait.
1863 HMS *Orpheus* wrecked on Manukau bar, with loss of 189 lives, the most disastrous shipwreck in NZ history.
1890 Mrs Samuel Moreton completed the Milford Track walk, being the first woman to do so.

1963 Fatal bus accident near Whangarei; nineteen passengers killed and twenty-one injured.
1964 Keith Hancox swam Cook Strait in 9h 34m—the second crossing of the strait by a swimmer.

8 February

1851 First issue of the *Otago Witness* at Dunedin.
1865 First Freemasons' lodge on the West Coast opened at Hokitika.
1883 First issue of the *Evening Post,* Wellington.
1931 First fatal air accident, when Dominion Airline's DeSoutter crashed at Wairoa, killing the three occupants.
1937 Mrs V.M. Farmer committed suicide by jumping from a plane over Cook Strait.

9 February

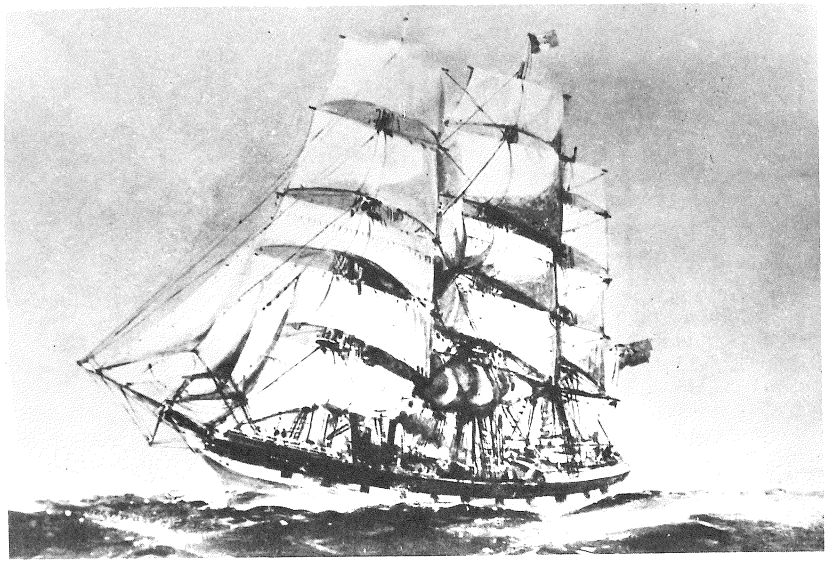
1770 By sailing up to Cape Turnagain, Cook proved to his officers that the *Endeavour* had circumnavigated the North Island.
1820 HMS *Dromedary* left Sydney bound for NZ with Rev Samuel Marsden and nine Maoris, including the fifteen-year-old son of Hongi Hika
1840 G. Cooper appointed first Collector of Customs at Kororareka.
1866 General Chute returned to Wanganui after his "round Mount Egmont" campaign.

10 February

1777 Captain Cook first sighted NZ on his third voyage.
1863 First sitting of the Court of Appeal at Christchurch, presided over by Sir George Arney.
1900 Four moose landed at Wellington and later liberated in the Hokitika Valley.
1949 Violent eruption of Ngaruahoe, lasting eight days.
1967 Free milk in schools and subsidies on butter and flour removed.

11 February

1864 Major Charles Heaphy recommended for the VC for rescuing a soldier under fire. The decoration, the only one awarded to a member of the colonial forces serving in NZ, was awarded in 1867.
1876 Meeting held in Dunedin to protest against the introduction of tramcars.
1879 Paddle-steamer *Mountaineer* launched at Kingston on Lake Wakatipu.
1901 Visit of Indian troops to Auckland.
1940 First NZ Division landed in Egypt.
1960 Mrs H.L. Garrett appointed first jury forewoman in NZ, at Christchurch.



Departure of the Dunedin *from Port Chalmers, 1882*
The departure of the *Dunedin* with the first refrigerated cargo for England was a notable event in the history of New Zealand, for it was the forerunner of exports of frozen meat and butter on which it depends for a large proportion of its overseas earnings. The present tonnage of meat for export exceeds 500,000 tonnes, and of butter 250,000 tonnes. New markets are constantly being sought. *Photo: Alexander Turnbull Library*

12 February

1841 The New Zealand Company received its charter of incorporation.
1841 Frederick Carrington, the surveyor, and several assistants arrived at New Plymouth.
1883 Te Kooti informed that he would be pardoned under the Amnesty Act.
1909 Wreck of SS *Penguin* in Cook Strait, with the loss of seventy-five lives.
1915 First swordfish caught in NZ waters, by Major Campbell.
1916 A police sergeant and constable entered the Urewera country to arrest the prophet Rua, but failed.

13 February

1869 Rev John Whiteley, Wesleyan missionary, killed while on his way to White Cliffs, Taranaki.
1883 Amnesty proclaimed to Maori prisoners.
1951 Beginning of overtime strike by waterside workers leading to the confrontation of 1951.
1960 Murray Halberg set world record for three mile (4.8 km) track at Auckland in 13m. 11.4s.

14 February

1842 Major-General Pitt sworn in as Lieutenant-Governor of New Ulster.
1872 Te Kooti engaged by Government forces for the last time.
1915 Maori contingent of 500 soldiers sailed from Wellington.
1929 Electrification of Lyttelton railway tunnel completed.

15 February

1840 Agreement signed with five Maori chiefs for the purchase of the South Island and Stewart Island for £500 ($1,000) and a few annuities, by a land syndicate formed in Australia by W.C. Wentworth and John Jones.
1862 Discovery of goldfields reported at Wakatipu.
1870 Sydney–Auckland–San Francisco mail service began.
1882 Departure of the *Dunedin* from Port Chalmers with first refrigerated cargo.
1909 First regular express train commenced service on Main Trunk Line between Wellington and Auckland.

16 February

1770 Banks Peninsula sighted by Captain Cook. On the following day he concluded that it was an island and named it after Joseph Banks.
1878 First trial of reaping and binding machine manufactured by Reid and Grey, at Tokomairiro (Milton).
1888 Calliope Dock opened at Auckland, the first vessel to use it being HMS *Calliope.*
1901 Visit of Imperial troops to Auckland.

17 February

1835 William Colenso began the printing of his first book, the *Epistles to the Philippians and Ephesians,* in Maori.
1853 Nelson proclaimed a separate province.
1934 First special trans-Tasman airmail flight by Lieutenant Ulm (returning on 11 and 12 April).
1958 First sitting of permanent special court of appeal, at Wellington.

18 February

1836 Captain Hempleman's brig *Bee* anchored in Port Cooper.
1839 Title deed transferring the whole of Banks Peninsula to Captain Leathart signed by the Otago chief Taiaroa.
1933 Inaugural meeting of the NZ Ski Council.
1938 Construction settlement at Kopuawhara, north of Wairoa, overwhelmed by a cloudburst, Twenty-one people being drowned.

Arrival of the first Chinese in Otago, 1866
The actual date of arrival of the first Chinese bound for the goldfields occurred in 1866. The cartoon from *Dunedin Punch* appeared on 23 September 1865, and refers to the arrival of an advance party, when Mr Punch, as Chief of the Board of Commerce, is shown "receiving the ambassadors of His Celestial Majesty the Brother of the Sun on his mission to open negotiations with Otago" *Photo: Alexander Turnbull Library*

19 February

1883 Liberation of Te Whiti and Tohu.
1883 First meeting of the Auckland University Council.
1898 Arrival of two Benz motorcars from Paris at Wellington for William McLean, posing a problem for the Customs Department.
1951 All NZ ports idle as a result of the waterside workers' strike.
1970 Confirmation of the finding of condensate and natural gas in the Maui wells off the Taranaki coast.

20 February

1840 Rev John Macfarlane held the first Presbyterian church service in NZ, on Petone beach.
1852 Province of Auckland constituted by proclamation.
1860 Wiremu Kingi and his followers interfered with the survey at Waitara by pulling up the surveyors' pegs.
1863 Julius Haast reached the West Coast after following the Haast River.
1914 J.W.H. Scotland made the first cross-country flight in NZ, from Invercargill to Gore.
1960 Inauguration of the Federation of Operatic Societies.

21 February

1815 Birth of Thomas Holloway King, the first white child born in NZ. He died at the age of three years nine months.
1853 Basis of "a Constitution of the Church of England in New Zealand" laid before a meeting in Wellington.

1866 Arrival of first Chinese in Dunedin, bound for the Central Otago goldfields.
1876 First overseas telegraph cable in operation from Sydney to Wakapuaka (Nelson).
1879 Kaitangata mine disaster, with the death of thirty-five miners, resulting in stricter control of mining.
1956 McMurdo Sound chosen as base for the Ross Sea expedition.

22 February

1822 Rev Samuel Leigh, the first Wesleyan missionary to NZ, arrived at the Bay of Islands.
1900 Opening of the Kelburn cable tramway service, Wellington, the only cable tram service still (1973) operating in NZ.
1927 The Duke and Duchess of York arrived in Auckland on HMS *Renown.*
1941 Sir Cyril Newall took office as governor-general.
1962 Gas and condensate produced at Kapuni well, Taranaki.
1968 Use of DDT on dairy farmland prohibited.

23 February

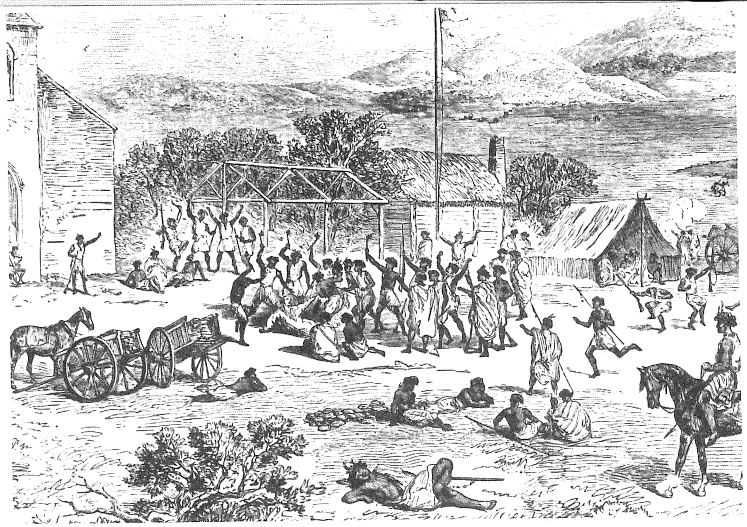
1827 Dumont D'Urville made a survey of the Waitemata Harbour from 23 to 27 February.
1840 Captain Hobson inspected sites on the Waitemata for a capital.
1940 Civic reception to men of the *Achilles,* who were welcomed by a crowd of nearly 100,000 at Auckland.
1959 Experimental television commenced from a low-powered station at Auckland.

24 February

1870 Last detachment (18th Regiment) of Imperial forces left NZ.
1881 Opening of first cable tramway service in the southern hemisphere at Rattray Street, Dunedin.
1910 Four bull moose and three cows, presented by Canadian Government, released at Supper Cove, Dusky Sound.
1969 Government decided to appoint a metric advisory board.
1970 Massive cave-in at Kaimai tunnel, with seven trapped and four dead.

25 February

1793 The Spanish navigator Malaspina called at Dusky Sound.
1822 Hongi Hika left the Bay of Islands with a large force to begin an attack on the Waikato tribes.
1843 Bishop Selwyn held his first confirmation service, at which 325 Maoris were confirmed.
1943 Japanese break-out at Featherston prisoner-of-war camp, with loss of forty-nine lives.



The Death of the Rev C.S. Volkner, 1865
The Church Missionary Society missionary, Carl Sylvius Volkner, who had returned from a trip to Auckland to bring medical supplies for victims of a typhoid epidemic at Opotiki, was seized by the Hauhau leader Kereopa, and killed. The engraving shows the war dance of the frenzied Hauhaus in front of the church at Opotiki. *Photo: Alexander Turnbull Library*

26 February

1844 Duel fought with pistols between lawyers H. Ross and W.V. Brewer at Wellington
1863 First party of Bohemians left Staab for Liverpool en route to establish a settlement at Puhoi.
1898 First Australasian Swimming Championship in NZ, held at Christchurch.
1936 Opening of rebuilt Raukawa meeting house at Otaki, with 1,500 Maoris present.
1938 The Summit Road, Christchurch, opened.

27 February

1842 The *Fifeshire* wrecked on the Fifeshire Rock while leaving Nelson Haven.
1850 Surveyors driven off the land at Waitara by Maoris.
1890 Mt Egmont climbed by Sir William Fox, aged seventy-eight, the ascent and descent taking eighteen and half hours.
1964 Lyttelton–Christchurch road tunnel officially opened.

28 February

1842 First Supreme Court sitting held at Auckland.
1853 Boundaries of the provinces of Canterbury, Wellington, Nelson, Otago and New Plymouth (changed to Taranaki in 1858) defined by proclamation under the Constitution Act, 1852, by Governor Sir George Grey.

1903 Australian naval squadron visited Auckland.
1910 Lord Kitchener arrived at Auckland during his visit to NZ.
1951 Waterside Workers' Union deregistered.
1951 Portobello Marine Hatchery handed over to University of Otago.

29 February

1844 The New Zealand Company appealed to Lord Stanley to make a land grant and a loan of £100,000 ($200,000). His refusal resulted in the extinction of the company.

1 March

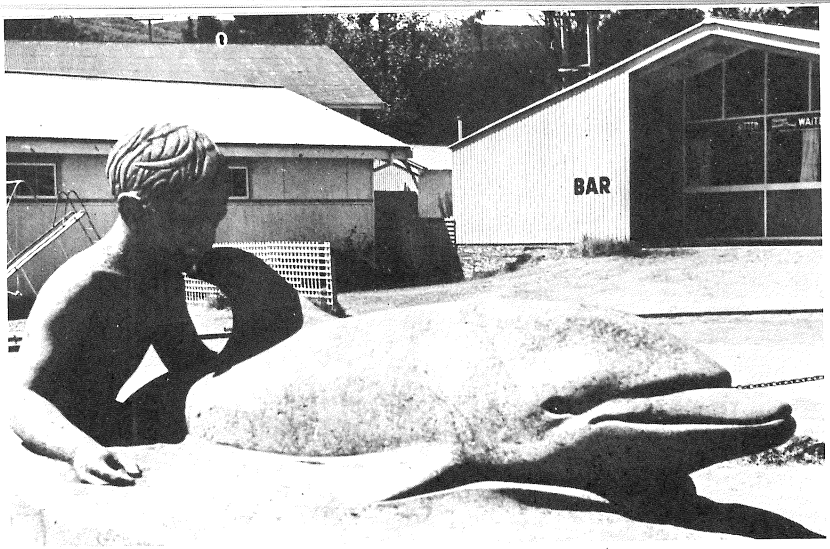
1840 Governor Hobson struck down by a paralytic illness.
1846 Charles Heaphy and party arrived at Nelson after journey to Lake Rotoroa and the Buller River.
1859 Opening of first general synod of the Church of the Province of New Zealand, at Wellington.
1862 First concert given by the "inimitable" Charles Thatcher and Madame Vitelli, at Dunedin.
1865 Revs C.S. Volkner and T.S. Grace landed at Opotiki and were seized by Kereopa.
1886 Meeting held to establish a union of temperance societies to draft the constitution of the New Zealand Alliance.
1948 Petrol rationing reintroduced.

2 March

1865 Rev C.S. Volkner murdered by Hauhaus at Opotiki.
1865 West Canterbury (now Westland) goldfield discovered.
1892 Bob Fitzsimmons of Timaru defeated Peter Maher, the Irish champion world heavyweight contender, with a knockout at New Orleans.
1944 General Kippenberger seriously wounded by a mine at Trocchio, Italy.
1957 Closure of the Mornington cable-tram line, the last in Dunedin.

3 March

1845 First exchange of shots between Maoris and British forces when an armed pinnace from HMS *Hazard* was sent ashore at Bay of Islands to disperse the forces of Heke and Kawiti.
1846 Martial law proclaimed at Wellington. Beginning of hostilities in the Hutt Valley.
1915 British Government decided to purchase all NZ exports of meat for the duration of the war.
1957 A double totalisator dividend declared at Masterton–£8,179 15s for £1 ($16,359.50 for $2.00).



Opo, the gay dolphin of Opononi, 1955-56
During the summer of 1955-56 a female bottle-nosed dolphin frequented the beach at Opononi, Hokianga, and became famous for its friendliness. It played with children and allowed them to ride on its back. Official protection was afforded by Order in Council, but the night it became operative Opo was caught on the rocks and died. The New Zealand artist Russell Clark carved a monument to its memory, and this has been erected on the foreshore at Opononi. *Photo: Northern Advocate*

4 March

1843 First comet seen by Pakehas in NZ at Wellington and Wanganui, from 4 to 6 March.
1855 James McKenzie, sheep stealer, captured by the Levels overseer and two Maoris.
1860 Rota Waitoa elevated to the office of priest by Bishop William Williams.
1886 Opening of the libel trial *Bryce* v. *Rusden,* in London.
1970 End of the seamen's strike enabled the *Wainui* freighter to sail after being tied up at Auckland for 141 days.

5 March

1830 Ururoa, Hongi's brother-in-law, landed at Kororareka and began what is known as the Girls' War.
1845 Militia Ordinance Act passed.
1866 First issue of the *Nelson Evening Mail.*
1917 National Efficiency Board gazetted, to advise on economic and other problems arising from World War I.

6 March

1853 Arrival at Wellington of Edward Gibbon Wakefield.
1859 Ferdinand Hochstetter, accompanied by Julius Haast, set out from Auckland on a geological survey of the North Island.

1919 First solo climb of Mt Cook by S. Turner.
1947 First public performance by the NZ National Orchestra, at Wellington Town Hall.

7 March

1842 First hanging, as a public spectacle, at Auckland. Maketu, who had murdered white residents at the Bay of Islands was executed.
1853 Sir George Grey assumed the powers vested in him by letters patent in accordance with the Constitution Act.
1859 Wiremu Kingi announced to Governor Gore Browne his intention to oppose the sale of land at Waitara by his nephew Te Teira.
1907 Wreck of the barque *Dundonald* at the Auckland Islands with the loss of eleven lives.

8 March

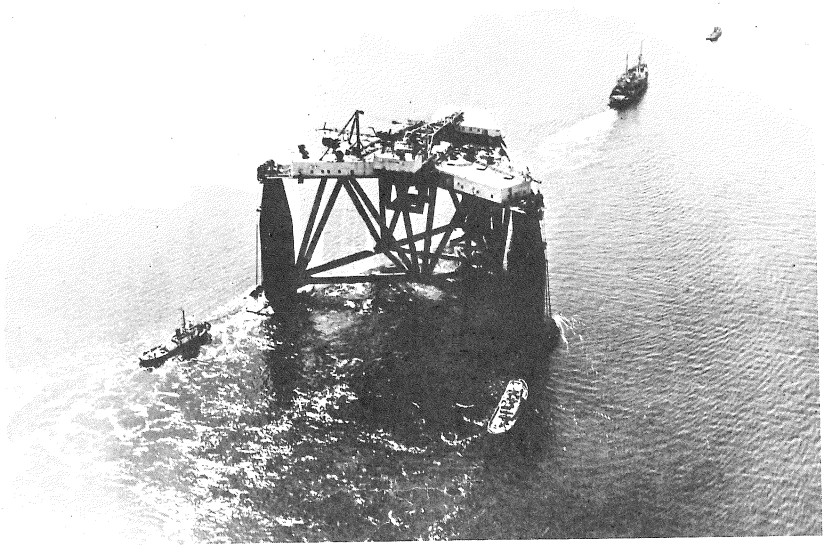
1859 Te Teira offered Waitara land for sale to the Government.
1868 Fenian riots at Hokitika ended in forcible entry to the cemetery.
1951 First meeting of the Auckland Harbour Bridge Authority.
1956 Official protection for the dolphin Opo at Opononi came into force.
1961 More than four million litres of petrol escaped from a storage tank at Napier.

9 March

1880 Beginning of first steam tram service in Christchurch between Cathedral Square and the Railway Station.
1890 William Quill climbed Sutherland Falls and discovered Lake Quill.
1905 Start of the first reliability trial, organised by the Auckland Automobile Association, from Auckland to Taupo and return.
1929 Earthquake at Arthur's Pass; Falling Mountain split in half, leaving a 3,000 ft (1,000-metre) precipice.
1956 Opo, the tame dolphin at Opononi, Hokianga, died.

10 March

1847 The Royal Charter of 23 December 1846 proclaimed in NZ.
1848 Part of New Ulster from the mouth of the Patea River to the East Coast added to New Munster by Proclamation.
1869 The New Zealand Cross instituted by Order in Council.
1885 Opening of the Mornington cable tramway extension at Maryhill, Dunedin—the steepest tramway in the world.



A Semi-submersible Drilling Platform
A Sedco 135 drilling platform being towed to a new location by tugs. It is as tall as a thirty-storey building, and is constructed of 8,500 tons of steel. It is capable of drilling to a depth of 200 metres. Oil condensate and natural gas were discovered from a rig 23 miles (38 km) off the Taranaki coast.

11 March

1845 Flagstaff at Kororareka cut down for the fourth time, and the township sacked by Hongi's warriors.
1846 Wreck of HM brig *Osprey* at Herekino.
1861 Wiremu Tamihana and Te Heuheu visited Pukerangiora pa at Waitara to act as peacemakers, and this led to the cessation of the first Taranaki War.
1874 Pardon of J.T. Sullivan, who turned Queen's evidence at the trial of Maungatapu murderers.

12 March

1827 Dumont D'Urville entered the Bay of Islands in the *Astrolabe.*
1907 The Marsden Cross at Oihi, where the first Christian service was held in NZ, unveiled by Lord Plunket.
1965 A light presented by Sir Ernest Davis installed at Tiritiri lighthouse. The 10-million candlepower light was the most powerful in the world.
1969 Oil condensate, natural gas, and traces of heavy oil discovered at Maui I, 23 miles (38 km) off the Taranaki coast.
1970 Queen Elizabeth II, the Duke of Edinburgh, and Princess Anne arrived at Wellington to begin a royal tour of NZ.

13 March

1845 Township of Kororareka evacuated, the refugees being taken to Auckland in five vessels.
1858 Gold brought from the Dunstan to Dunedin.
1910 First ascent of Mitre Peak, Milford Sound, by J.R. Dennistoun.
1951 Compulsory military training suspended to release naval ratings and army instructors to man the wharves during the waterside workers' strike.

14 March

1841 Official landing at Auckland by Governor Hobson.
1903 Dunedin Cycling Club included a motorcar race in its programme at the Caledonian grounds.
1904 Formation of first branch of the Navy League in NZ, at Wellington.
1907 Eight chamois, presented by Franz Josef, Emperor of Austria, arrived at Wellington.
1944 Opening of assault on Cassino.

15 March

1844 The New Zealand Company suspended all colonising operations.
1912 First offical indoor bowls match played, at Auckland.
1934 George Bernard Shaw and Mrs Shaw arrived at Auckland.
1944 Formal establishment of NZ diplomatic post in Russia.
1965 Benmore hydro-electric power station opened.

16 March

1887 NZ Amateur Rowing Association formed.
1889 HMS *Calliope* escaped from Apia harbour in a gale that wrecked seven other warships.
1891 Meeting of 300 unemployed at Dunedin.
1936 First regular official airmail trunk services inaugurated.

17 March

1844 Arrival of Rev Walter Lawry as chairman of the NZ district of the Wesleyan Church.
1846 Charles Heaphy, Thomas Brunner, and Kehu left on an exploratory journey to Kawatiri and Arahura.
1860 Fighting broke out at Waitara when Wiremu Kingi's pa was bombarded.
1864 Arthur's Pass discovered by Arthur Dobson.
1897 Bob Fitzsimmons became World Heavyweight Champion by defeating Gentleman Jim Corbett at Carson City.

Arrival of Captain Cargill at the Otago Settlement, 1848
The leader of the settlers who arrived at Port Chalmers on the *John Wickliffe* and the *Philip Laing* was Captain William Cargill, who was then sixty-four years of age. This irreverent sketch by James Brown shows the veteran Scotsman being carried ashore from the *John Wickliffe. Photo: Hocken Library*

18 March

1847 The Wairau Plain and land in Marlborough as far south as Kaiapoi bought from the Ngati-Toa by Sir George Grey.
1850 Survey of Christchurch completed by Edward Jollie.
1853 Wairarapa Small Farms Association inaugurated.
1941 Beginning of the campaign in Greece.
1949 Lodestar aircraft crashed into Tararua foothills near Waikanae, with loss of thirteen lives.

19 March

1847 Wanganui attacked by Maoris.
1861 Hostilities ceased in Taranaki following the intervention of Wiremu Tamihana.
1883 The *British King,* the first full-powered steamship sailing regularly direct between UK and NZ, arrived at Wellington.
1898 William McLean illegally drove his imported Benz car through Victoria Street, Wellington.
1918 Commencement of widespread bush fire at Raetihi.
1930 Lord Bledisloe took office as Governor-General.

20 March

1824 Dumont D'Urville's first arrival in NZ at the Bay of Islands in the *Coquille.*
1866 Cobb & Co's coaches began a through service from Canterbury to the West Coast.
1883 Government surveyors Hursthouse and Newsham captured near Te Kuiti by Maori fanatics.
1938 A.E. Clouston and V. Ricketts arrived at Blenheim after a direct plane flight from England to NZ.
1969 6,000 gallons (27,000 litres) of oil produced at Maui I well and taken ashore for testing.

21 March

1841 Rev Charles Creed held first European Christian services in Taranaki, at Moturoa.
1848 Meeting held to form the Canterbury Association.
1864 First hansom cab arrived at Christchurch.
1918 First meeting of the Canterbury Progress Association convened by Henry Holland.

22 March

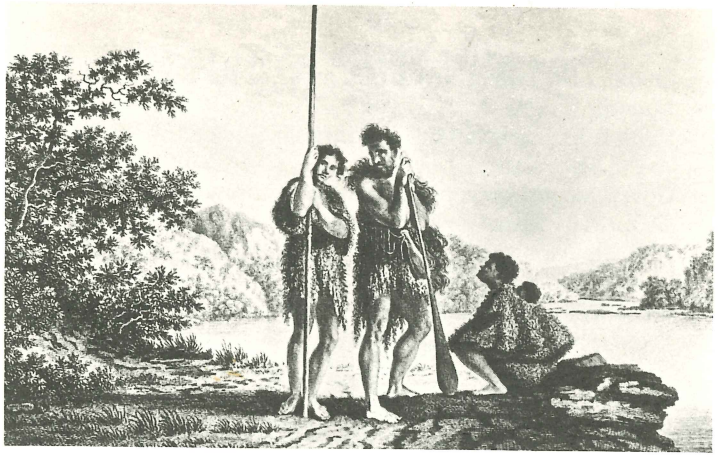
1848 The *John Wickliffe,* first immigrant vessel of the Otago settlement, arrived at Otago Heads.
1894 First No-Licence poll held.
1902 Payment for a "first-class battleship of the latest type" offered to Britain by the NZ Government.
1909 Sir Joseph Ward submitted to Cabinet a proposal to offer the British Government one, or if necessary, two battleships. This offer was promptly accepted.

23 March (Anniversary Day of Otago and Southland)

1848 The *John Wickliffe* anchored at Port Chalmers and many of the settlers went ashore.
1866 Official opening of the West Coast road from Christchurch to Hokitika.
1910 Opening of the Hocken Library, Dunedin, by Lord Plunket.
1960 Two of the deepest earthquakes recorded in NZ, with focus 600 km north of Taranaki.
1964 Tongariro power development scheme approved by Government.

24 March

1772 Marion du Fresne first sighted NZ near Cape Egmont.
1840 Union Bank of Australia opened first banking business in NZ, in a tin shed at Petone.
1901 The schooner yacht *Ariadne* deliberately wrecked at the mouth of the Waitaki River.
1902 Pacific cable landed at Doubtless Bay.



A Maori family in Dusky Sound, 1773
When on his second voyage, Captain Cook took the *Resolution* into Dusky Sound, and there discovered members of the "Lost Tribe"–the Ngati-Mamoe. Cook described the man "who stood with his club in his hand on the point of rock. Behind him, at the skirts of the wood, stood two women, each with a spear . . . At length I landed, went up, and embraced him; and presented him with such articles as I had about me, which at once dissipated his fears." *Photo: Alexander Turnbull Library*

25 March

1773 Captain Cook sighted NZ on his second voyage, in the *Resolution.*
1826 The *Rosanna* and *Lambton* under the command of Captain Herd arrived at Stewart Island with the intention of establishing a trading company.
1845 First Militia Ordinance passed by Legislative Council as a result of Hone Heke's rebellion.
1847 Duel at Wellington between Colonel Wakefield and Dr Isaac Featherston
1909 Sir Ernest Shackleton returned from Antarctica in the *Nimrod.*
1919 NZ Division disbanded at Mulheim, near Cologne.

26 March

1773 Captain Cook anchored the *Resolution* in Dusky Sound on his second visit.
1810 Te Pahi's pa attacked by whalers by mistake in revenge for the burning of the *Boyd.*
1844 Governor FitzRoy waived the Crown's right of pre-emption and authorised land purchases from the Maoris.
1896 Brunner mine disaster, sixty-seven men killed by blast and gas.
1936 Broadcasting of parliamentary debates began (the first in the Commonwealth).
1962 Opening of Maori Education Foundation campaign.

27 March

1848 Management committe of the Canterbury Association held its first meeting and decided to purchase land from the New Zealand Company to found a Church of England colony in NZ.
1856 First wool cargo shipped from Lyttelton to London.
1883 Two Salvation Army officers, commissioned to found the Salvation Army in NZ, arrived at Port Chalmers.
1928 Opening of National Industrial Conference.

28 March

1773 Maoris of "the Lost Tribe" discovered in Dusky Sound by Captain Cook and his men.
1805 Cargo of whale oil from NZ arrived at Sydney in the *Scorpion.*
1860 First battle of Taranaki War fought at Waireka, saving New Plymouth from attack by southern tribes.
1951 Experimental branches of Totalisator Agency Board set up at Dannevirke and Feilding.

29 March

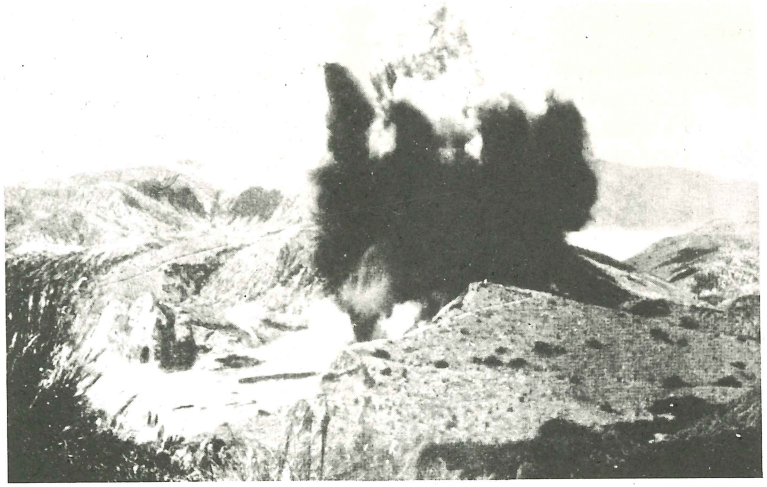
1864 First sod of the Main Trunk Line turned in the Mangatawhiri–Mercer section.
1946 J-Force reached Kure in Japan, and was quartered at Yamaguchi.
1955 Last journey of last South Island electric tramcar, from the Exchange to St. Clair, Dunedin.
1959 Largest crowd in NZ assembled at Ohakea to view a display by RNZAF (between 100,000 and 120,000 people present).

30 March

1918 The NZ Division took 300 prisoners and much equipment at the Battle of the Somme.
1937 First survey flight from San Francisco by Pan-Am flying boat, under the command of Captain Musick, arrived at Auckland.
1942 The barque *Pamir* sailed from Wellington on her first voyage under the NZ flag.
1967 Captain Fred Ladd illegally flew his Widgeon amphibian under the Auckland Harbour Bridge.

31 March (Anniversary Day of Taranaki)

1841 Passengers from the first immigrant ship *William Bryan* landed at New Plymouth.
1845 Commissioner William Spain made his first award in connection with the Wairau claim.
1904 Probable date on which R.W. Pearse of Waitohi Valley near Timaru flew a heavier-than-air machine.



Waimangu Geyser in Eruption, 1917
The Waimangu Geyser began playing in 1900, often throwing up mud and rocks to a height of 300 to 500 yards (metres). In 1903 four people were killed in one of the eruptions. After a comparatively quiescent period, a tremendous explosion destroyed nearby Frying Pan Flat, which was later filled with water and became a lake. *Photo: C. Shepherd*

1 April

1770 Captain Cook left NZ at the conclusion of his first visit.
1861 Southland Province separated from Otago.
1883 First Salvation Army meeting in NZ held in Temperance Hall, Dunedin, and at the fountain (Cargill Monument), where the Army "opened fire".
1884 King Tawhiao and other Maoris left NZ on a visit to England.
1916 Cook Islands Act passed.
1917 Eruption of Waimangu geyser.
1958 Introduction of PAYE system of taxation.
1970 Seven leading Japanese steel mills contracted to buy more than 70,000,000 tonnes of ironsand.

2 April

1853 Boundaries of six provinces gazetted.
1864 Capture of Orakau pa, defended by Rewi Maniapoto, by British forces under General Cameron.
1867 Fire in Dunedin destroyed commercial premises from Moray Place to the Octagon.
1938 Prime Minister M.J. Savage announced over the air that the Government intended to introduce a national superannuation and health service.
1959 Evangelist Billy Graham commenced a seven-day campaign in Auckland which drew a total attendance of 163,000.

3 April

1864 Gold discovered at the Wakamarina Valley, Marlborough.
1865 The *New Zealander,* the first penny morning paper, first published.
1868 Day of the Irish riot, known as "the Battle of Addison's Flat".
1903 Mrs Thomson and Misses Perkins and Barnicoat became the first women to cross the Southern Alps from the Hermitage to Westland.
1943 Fighting between US and NZ forces in Wellington, termed the "Battle of Manners Street".

4 April

1842 Letters patent revoked the boundaries of the Colony as described in the Charter of 1840 and extended them to all territories between 33 and 35 degrees S lat and 162 and 173 degrees long.
1863 Armed occupation of Tataraimaka by British troops.
1956 Road from Kingston to Queenstown completed.

5 April

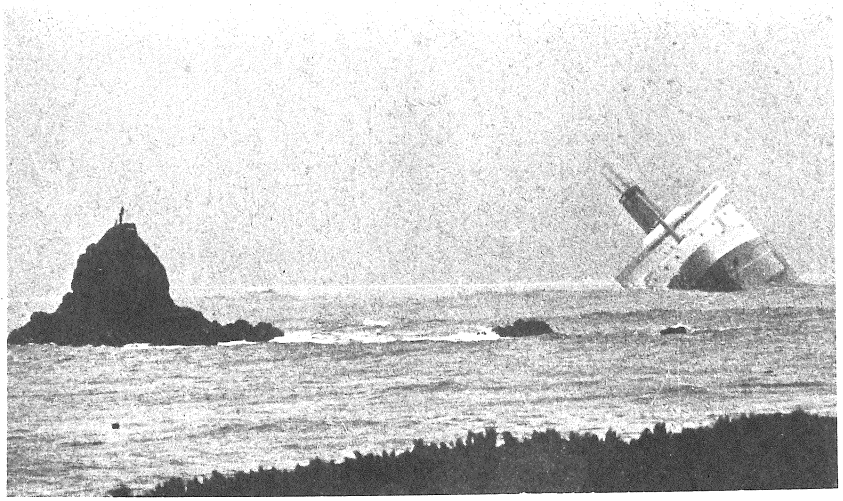
1871 Dr Isaac E. Featherston left Wellington to take up a post as first Agent General in London.
1875 Stern-wheel steamer *Balclutha* launched on the Clutha River at Balclutha.
1899 Clearing sale of the Waikakahi estate, lasting three days, was one of the largest stock and plant sales ever held in NZ.

6 April

1773 Captain Cook met and made friends with the Maoris of Dusky Sound.
1864 Hauhaus ambushed a party from the 65th Regt.—the first hostile act by the Hauhaus. Captain Lloyd's head was taken round to incite the Maori tribes to war.
1904 Arrival of the first motor omnibus at Christchurch, from Timaru.
1941 NZ, Australian and British troops landed in Greece.

7 April

1843 Rev Henry Williams accompanied the Nga-Puhi on a northern expedition in an attempt to make peace.
1851 250 armed Maoris landed at Mechanics Bay, Auckland, but the threatened danger was averted.
1856 Foundation of Nelson College with eight pupils in temporary premises in Trafalgar Street.
1959 Government announced that an aluminium fabricating industry costing £2,000,000 ($4,000,000) was to be established.



The Wreck of the Wahine, *1968*
In a tremendous storm which battered Wellington on 10 April 1968, the inter-island ferry *Wahine* was driven through the harbour entrance, struck Barretts Reef, and drifted up the harbour. In the photograph the abandoned vessel is on the point of capsizing off Seatoun Beach. Fifty-one lives were lost in the wreck. *Photo: Dominion* and *Sunday Times*

8 April

1846 British troops landed at Porirua from HMS *Driver,* HMS *Calliope,* and the *Slains Castle.*
1872 Formal inauguration of Saturday halfholiday in Dunedin.
1907 Public meeting held at Otaki to protest against a proposal to make Kapiti Island a leper station.
1932 Relief depot stoned and the Mayoress's car mobbed by unemployed at Dunedin.

9 April

1850 Bishop Pompallier, accompanied by French and Irish priests and Sisters of Charity, arrived at Auckland from Sydney.
1902 Pacific cable in operation between NZ, Australia, and Fiji.
1910 Halley's Comet first sighted at Gore at 3.30 am.
1932 Further disorders in Dunedin followed by refusal of assistance to the unemployed by the Hospital Board.
1962 Decision made to establish an Outward Bound school at Anakiwa.

10 April

1869 Te Kooti and his followers killed fifty Maoris and seven Europeans at Mohaka.
1882 Opening of NZ Exhibition at Christchurch.
1905 Short films screened by means of the Urban Bioscope in Dunedin by H. and R. Hayward.
1919 Referendum held on the Prohibition issue.

1968 Inter-island steamer express ship *Wahine* wrecked in Wellington Harbour in a gale that caused much damage in the city. Fifty-one lives were lost in the shipwreck.

11 April

1869 The Duke of Edinburgh, the first royal visitor to NZ, arrived at Wellington as captain of HMS *Galatea.*
1888 Formation of first association football club in Australia and NZ, in Dunedin.
1934 Return trans-Tasman airmail flight made by Lieut. Ulm.
1948 Dr Orbell and companions entered Fiordland and discovered tracks of the notornis, believed to be extinct.
1960 Riot at Mount Eden gaol, when 200 prisoners demonstrated for seventeen hours.

12 April

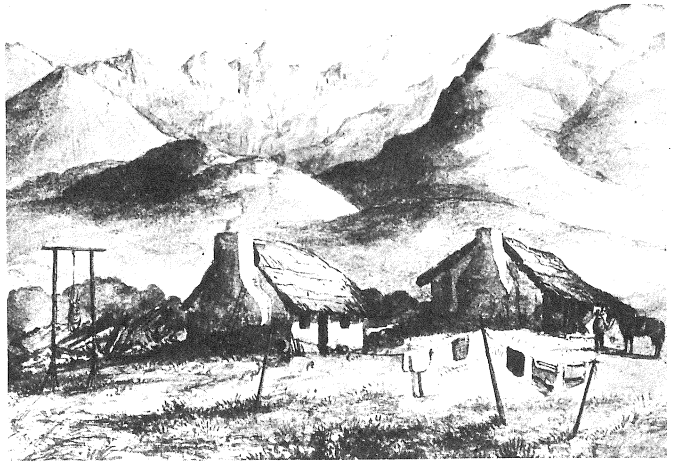
1850 John Godley, leader of the Canterbury Pilgrims, arrived at Lyttelton in the *Lady Nugent.*
1872 Telegraphic communication established between Auckland, Wellington, and the southern provinces.
1934 George Bernard Shaw made a famous broadcast in NZ.
1935 Lord Galway took office as Governor-General.
1961 A.H. Reed completed a journey on foot from North Cape to Bluff at the age of eighty-five.

13 April

1840 John Logan Campbell arrived at Coromandel in the *Lady Lilford.*
1846 Issue of Crown grant conveying the Otago block to the New Zealand Company.
1863 Henry Whitcombe and Jacob Louper left Christchurch in an attempt to discover a pass from the headwaters of the Rakaia River to the West Coast.
1913 Inauguration of Edison electric-battery tram service at Gisborne.
1925 First radio broadcast from 1YA, Auckland.

14 April

1847 A midshipman wounded a Maori girl at Wanganui, precipitating further trouble with the Maoris.
1851 Lt-Col. R.H. Wynard appointed Lieutenant-Governor of New Ulster.
1932 Serious rioting by unemployed in Auckland, with hundreds injured.
1957 Industrial Unity Conference held in Wellington, comprising 212 industrial unions, representing 170,000 unionists, lasting until 19 April.



Samuel Butler's Homestead at Mesopotamia, 1860
After an exhausting journey from Christchurch by bullock wagon, loaded with a piano, the famous writer arrived at his holding in the Rangitata Valley. He named the run Mesopotamia, "the land between two rivers". The watercolour was painted by William Packe in 1868. *Photo: Alexander Turnbull Library*

15 April

1848 The *Philip Laing* arrived with immigrants for Dunedin.
1857 Survey of Otago completed by J.T. Thomson.
1885 First sod of the Main Trunk Railway turned by Sir Robert Stout on the bank of the Puniu River.
1885 Syndicate formed to build the Midland Railway from Canterbury to Westland.
1964 Government approved establishment of savings bank branches in trading banks.
1970 Government announced decision to convert to the metric system of weights and measures, to be completed by the end of 1976.

16 April

1848 Dr Burns preached his first sermon in Dunedin.
1860 Samuel Butler applied for 10,000 acres (4,500 hectares) at Mesopotamia in Canterbury.
1868 First Maori elected to the House of Representatives.
1892 Founding of the New Zealand Rugby Football Union.
1970 Kidnapper of young woman in Wellington shot by police.

17 April

1870 Urewera tribe surrendered to Captains Mair and Preece.
1879 Sir Hercules Robinson took office as Governor.
1880 First championship cycle meeting held in Hagley Park, Christchurch.

1961 First move by NZ to join the International Monetary Fund, World Bank, and International Finance Corporation.

18 April

1840 Second number of the *New Zealand Gazette* printed at Wellington (the first issue was printed in England on 21 August 1839).
1840 Felton Mathew, first Surveyor-General, embarked at the Bay of Islands to search for a site for a new capital.
1844 Frederick Tuckett landed at Moeraki in search of a site for Scottish Free Church Settlement.
1847 Massacre of the Gilfillan family by Maoris near Wanganui.

19 April

1841 First sale of town allotments held at Auckland on 19 and 20 April.
1855 Rev T.S. Grace arrived at Taupo to begin missionary work.
1882 First eight-hour day demonstration held in Auckland.
1885 First coach journey made from Blenheim to Nelson, on 19 and 20 April.
1893 Cheviot estate taken over by Government under the Land and Income Assessment Act.
1937 Federation of Labour formed at the conclusion of a meeting begun on 14 April.
1943 5 Brigade of the NZ Division captured Takrouna on the night of 19-20 April.
1948 North Island schools reopened after closure, due to polio epidemic, from 29 November 1947.
1961 Outward Bound Trust formed in NZ.

20 April

1895 Permanent Force sent to the Urewera to quell opposition to the Government survey, and marched into Ruatoki on 21 April.

21 April (Birthday of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II)

1830 Hans Felk (Philip Tapsell) married for the second time to a sister of the chief Waikato.
1840 Revs J. Churton and J.G. Butler (previously a missionary at the Bay of Islands) arrived at Wellington. They were the first two Anglican clergymen in Wellington.
1841 The *Jewess* wrecked at Paekakariki.
1848 Formal selection of town sections held at Dunedin.
1910 Halley's Comet first seen at Gore on 9 April, and later visible to the naked eye in Auckland.

Landing of the Anzacs at Gallipoli, 1915
The combined operation of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps at Anzac Cove on 25 April 1915 is commemorated in this painting by Cyrus Cuneo, and in the name Anzac. 2,721 New Zealanders were killed in the Gallipoli campaign, and 4,752 wounded. The use of the term Anzac is forbidden in connection with any business enterprise, and the occasion is celebrated both in New Zealand and Australia with parades and services on 25 April of each year. *Photo: Alexander Turnbull Library*

22 April

1841 Frederick Tuckett appointed principal surveyor and civil engineer to the New Zealand Company's settlement at Nelson.
1843 First issue of *Southern Cross* newspaper in Auckland.
1905 General Booth of the Salvation Army arrived at Christchurch.
1959 Reduction in the movement of stock over an area of 17,000 acres (68,000 hectares) enforced to prevent the spread of mucosal epidemic.
1970 Comalco announced plans to spend more than $10 million to establish factories to process aluminium produced at the Bluff smelter.

23 April

1840 Willoughby Shortland, Rev Richard Taylor, Dr John Johnson, and Lieutenant Smart sent to Kaitaia to obtain signatures to the Treaty of Waitangi.
1844 Frederick Tuckett sent the *Deborah* from Waikouaiti to Otago Harbour, and travelled overland.
1851 Opening of Trinity Church, Pakaraka, founded by Rev Henry Williams after his dismissal from the CMS.
1942 Formal establishment of NZ diplomatic post in USA.

24 April

1863 Henry Whitcombe arrived at Taramakau River on the West Coast of South Island.
1871 Auckland constituted a city.

1915 Bernard Freyberg swam ashore in the Gulf of Saros to divert the attention of the Turks from the main ANZAC landing at Gallipoli.
1929 HRH the Prince of Wales arrived at Auckland in HMS *Renown.*
1950 Establishment of Waterfront Industry Authority.

25 April (Anzac Day)

1843 Surveyors from Nelson Landed on Wairau beach.
1844 Frederick Tuckett arrived at Otago Harbour in his search for a site for the New Edinburgh settlement.
1848 First issue of the *Anglo-Maori Warder* published by Hugh Carleton.
1850 First meeting of the Society of Canterbury Colonists held in London.
1865 George Duppa and C.H. Brown left Tophouse for Canterbury by Clifford and Weld's route, reaching Christchurch ten days later.
1873 Murder of Timothy Sullivan, who was decapitated and his heart removed—the last deed of its kind in NZ.
1915 Australian and New Zealand Army Corps landed at Gallipoli.
1920 Anzac Day inaugurated by Act of Parliament.
1945 Main crossing of River Po by NZ forces.

26 April

1843 Commissioner Spain questioned Te Rauparaha and Te Rangihaeata, and decided that the Wairau was not included in the NZ Company's land purchases.
1845 Martial law proclaimed in Russell.
1851 Lt-Col. R.H. Wynyard sworn in as Lieutenant-Governor of New Ulster.
1883 Violent eruption of Mt Tongariro.
1940 Founding of TEAL (Tasman Empire Airways Ltd), owned by Union Airways, Imperial Airways, Qantas, and the NZ Government.

27 April

1844 Frederick Tuckett reached the head of Otago Harbour and selected the site of Dunedin.
1850 Captain W.M. Mitchell and E. Dashwood set out from Waihopai to find an inland route from Nelson to Canterbury.
1942 Rationing of sugar to 12oz (.35 kilo) weekly introduced as a wartime measure.
1961 NZ Government bought Australia's half share in TEAL.

28 April

1845 Troops arrived from Australia after the sack of Kororareka.
1895 Elsdon Best left Wellington for Galatea and his long study of the Tuhoe people.
1907 Elsdon Best completed his mammoth tribal history *Tuhoe.*
1941 NZ forces left Greece on 28 and 29 April after the loss of 291 dead, 599 wounded, and 1,614 taken prisoner.

The Last Tram in New Zealand, 1964
For sixty years the public of Wellington was served by electric trams. It was the end of an era when the last tram in New Zealand made its last trip in Wellington, for by that time the earlier form of transport had been replaced by trolleybuses and diesel buses. *Photo: Graham Stewart*

29 April

1834 Wreck of the *Harriet* off Cape Egmont.
1839 Directors of the New Zealand Company informed the Colonial Office that the *Tory* was about to sail for NZ.
1840 Major Bunbury left the Bay of Islands in HMS *Herald* to obtain further signatures to the Treaty of Waitangi.
1864 British troops heavily repulsed at the Battle of Gate Pa, Tauranga, where the heaviest artillery barrage of the Maori Wars mounted. Owing to their losses the Maoris abandoned their pa during the night.
1881 Wreck of the *Tararua* at Waipapa Point on 29 and 30 April, only twenty passengers and crew out of 151 being saved.
1951 Attempt to blow up railway bridge on the line connecting Waikato mines with Huntly.
1952 ANZUS treaty came into force.

30 April

1845 Colonels Despard and Hulme arrested the chief Pomare II at Otuihe.
1851 Archdeacon William Williams arrived in England to defend his brother Henry as a result of his dismissal from the CMS.
1894 Sir George Grey became the first NZ premier to be sworn in as a member of the Privy Council.
1940 First regular Auckland to Sydney flying boat service commenced, resulting in the formation of airmail service to UK.

1 May

1834 James Busby, British Resident, wounded and his home attacked by Maoris.

1940 Copyright in the NZ national song God Defend New Zealand purchased by the Government.
1948 Ruapehu and Ngaruahoe simultaneously in eruption for the first time in history.
1951 New Waterside Workers' Union commenced operations, ending idleness at ports since 19 February.
1967 Breath and blood tests introduced for drivers suspected of excessive drinking.

2 May

1839 Coronation of Te Wherowhero as the first Maori king (Potatau I).
1889 The Earl of Onslow took office as Governor.
1910 Collapse of portion of Otira tunnel, engulfing eight men, all of whom survived.
1945 NZ forces entered Trieste, and German forces in Italy surrendered.
1964 Running of the last tram in NZ, at Wellington.

3 May

1820 Land first ploughed in NZ, by Rev J.G. Butler, at Kerikeri.
1841 NZ became a Crown Colony, the link with New South Wales being ended by publication of the Charter of 1840 at Auckland. Captain William Hobson became Governor of the Colony.
1907 Fatal tram accident on the Brooklyn line, Wellington, many being injured and one woman killed.

4 May

1772 The *Mascarin* under Captain Marion du Fresne and the *Marquis de Castries* under the Chevalier du Clesmeur entered the Bay of Islands.
1840 Major Bunbury met Coromandel chiefs, including Te Taniwha who had seen Captain Cook seventy years earlier, to persuade them to sign the Treaty of Waitangi.
1868 Importation of salmon and trout ova.
1956 NZ Trust Board for Home-Schools for Curative Education (Hohepa Schools) established.

5 May

1833 James Busby, British Resident, arrived at the Bay of Islands.
1840 The name Wellington given to the New Zealand Company settlement at Port Nicholson.
1855 George Duppa and C.H. Brown arrived at Christchurch, opening up a stock route from Marlborough to Canterbury.
1898 120 men of the Permanent Force marched from Rawene to Waima, the scene of the "Dog Tax Rebellion".
1941 Pharmaceutical benefits introduced under Social Security.

The Treaty House, Waitangi, 1932
In May 1932 Lord and Lady Bledisloe executed a Declaration of Trust by which it was declared that, pending the setting up of a Trust Board and the execution of the Deed of Gift, the site where the Treaty of Waitangi was signed and 1,000 acres (405 hectares) of land would be transferred to New Zealand as a national gift. The Prime Minister accepted "with grateful thanks this munificent gift". *Photo: National Publicity Studios*

6 May

1828 The mission schooner *Herald* wrecked on the Hokianga bar.
1846 Te Heuheu and many of his tribe overwhelmed by a landslide at Te Rapa.
1863 Henry Whitcombe drowned in the Taramakau River.
1863 The *Pilgrim,* the first locomotive brought to Canterbury, landed at Ferrymead.
1954 Roger Bannister broke the four-minute mile (1.6 km) in 3m 59.4s.

7 May

1856 Appointment of the first ministry under responsible government.
1862 Opening of first horse-drawn street tramway service in NZ, between Nelson and Port Nelson.
1888 Mass meeting held in Dunedin on the question of Chinese immigration (the "Yellow Peril").
1942 First civilian casualty on a regular passenger flight when a Wellington–Nelson plane crashed on Mt Richmond.

8 May

1845 British attack on Heke's pa at Puketutu, Lake Omapere, near Okaihau, repulsed.

1849 Sir George Grey sent dispatch to Earl Grey opposing proposed introduction of convicts to NZ.
1869 The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Auckland on a visit to NZ.
1915 NZ Infantry Brigade made two charges across the "Daisy Patch" at Gallipoli with the loss of 800 men.
1945 VE Day—victory in Europe in World War II.
1950 Subsidies on butter, tea, bread, flour, eggs, and milk removed.

9 May

1853 James Busby landed at Paihia.
1858 First session of the Divorce Court.
1899 Auckland Electric Tramways Company registered.
1941 H.L. Nathan, Citizens' candidate for the Wellington Harbour Board, claimed that he was intimidated by five union officials.

10 May

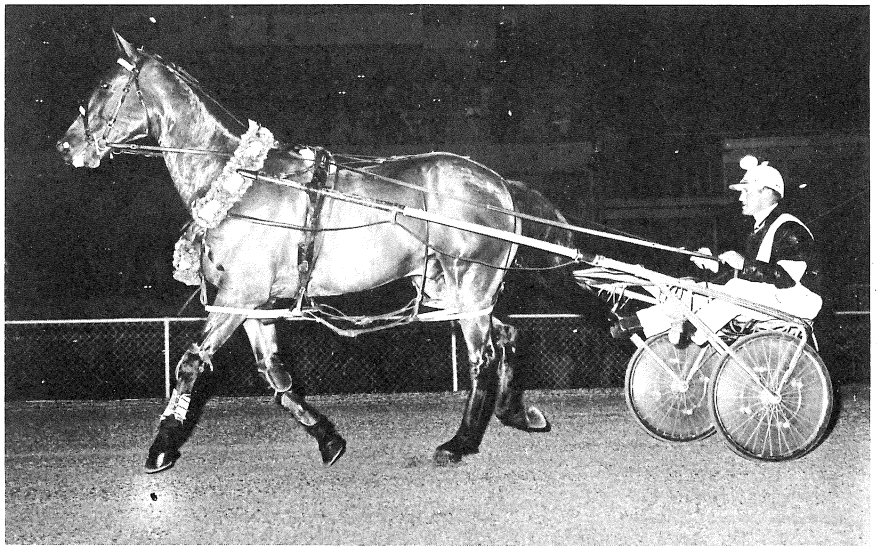
1841 The Plymouth Company merged with the New Zealand Company.
1862 First shipment of gold sent from Dunedin to London.
1932 Lord and Lady Bledisloe announced gift of land at Waitangi of 1,000 acres (405 hectares), including the Treaty House.
1967 Act of Commitment by five denominations to seek a basis for church union.
1969 Kapuni gas agreement signed by Government.

11 May

1844 Open-air feast with hundreds of Waikato Maoris and Pakeha guests, including Governor FitzRoy, held at Remuera, Auckland.
1852 Society of Canterbury Colonists formed.
1861 Charles C. Cole drove the first coach from Dunedin to the gold diggings.
1863 Claim to the Waitara block renounced by Government proclamation.
1881 Formation of the Northern Steamship Company with capital of £50,000 ($100,000).
1917 Issue of Letters Patent by which the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of New Zealand became the Governor-General and Commander-in Chief.

12 May

1839 The *Tory* left Plymouth before the directors of the New Zealand Company advised the Government or the public of its departure.
1862 Large public meeting held in Dunedin proposed political separation of North and South Islands.
1970 Canadian prime minister Trudeau arrived at Lyttelton on a visit to NZ.



Cardigan Bay, the horse that won a million dollars, 1964
In 1964 Cardigan Bay won $215,000 in seven races in the United States of America. In this photograph she is showing her paces and is decorated with a garland of flowers.
Photo: New Zealand Truth

13 May

1887 Francis Redwood created Archbishop and Metropolitan of NZ by Papal brief.
1912 Miners' Union, 700 strong, on strike at Waihi.
1942 Lt-Col. Edward Love promoted to commander of the Maori Battalion, the first Maori to hold this position.
1943 General Freyberg accepted the surrender of the Italian First Army, and the fighting in North Africa ended.

14 May (Plunket Founder's Day)

1864 Wanganui tribes defeated the Hauhaus at Moutoa Island on the Wanganui River.
1866 The *General Grant,* containing gold bullion, wrecked on Auckland Island.
1870 First inter-club rugby match, played between Nelson College and Nelson Club.
1897 Beginning of Pigeongram service between Auckland and Great Barrier Island.
1941 Minesweeper *Puriri* struck a mine off Bream Head and sank, with loss of five lives.
1948 Miss Mabel Howard became the first woman to hold a cabinet portfolio in NZ.

15 May

1840 Rev James Watkin arrived at Waikouaiti to begin the first missionary work in the South Island.
1915 Stone-throwing mob raided shops with German names in Wanganui a few days after the *Lusitania* had been torpedoed.
1964 Cardigan Bay won his first race at Yonkers.
1965 First release of electricity from Benmore to the North Island by Cook Strait cable.

16 May

1833 James Busby called a meeting of chiefs at Paihia, and received a salute of seven guns from HMS *Imogene.*
1845 Formation of the Otago Association at Glasgow.
1846 Bugler Allen and six soldiers killed by Maoris at Boulcott's farm in the Hutt Valley.

17 May

1844 Rev J.F.H. Wohlers arrived at Stewart Island to start missionary work among the Maoris at Foveaux Strait.
1849 First jockey club, the Ulster Jockey Club, formed in Auckland.
1962 Escape of George Wilder from New Plymouth gaol. He was at large for sixty-five days.
1970 RNZAF's new $24,000,000 strike wing of fourteen Sky-hawk jet fighter bombers arrived in NZ.

18 May

1773 Captain Cook anchored the *Resolution* in Ship Cove after leaving Dusky Sound on his second voyage, and rejoined Furneaux in the *Adventure.*
1880 Settlers no longer allowed to hold runs under an earlier system, the runs being valued according to their carrying capacity.
1916 Sir Henry Wigram campaigned in the Legislative Council for the establishment of a military flying school.
1944 Capture of Cassino.

19 May

1812 First Christian burial in NZ–John Robertson, mate of the schooner *Betsy,* at Kohukohu.
1836 First booklet in English, an eight-page report of the NZ Temperance Society, printed by Colenso at Paihia.
1846 Thomas Brunner and Charles Heaphy, accompanied by E. Kehu, reached the Mawhera pa (now Greymouth).
1898 Issue of three-cornered stamps for the Pigeongram service between Auckland and Great Barrier Island.

Pedestrians on the Auckland Harbour Bridge, 1959
For the first and possibly the last time the harbour bridge was opened to pedestrians, on 24 May 1959. First advocated as early as 1860, the bridge connecting the northern suburbs and the city received Government approval in 1953 and was constructed at a cost of nearly £3,500,000. At the end of 1969 two more lanes on each side of the bridge have been added, doubling its capacity to 91,000 vehicles per day. *Photo: New Zealand Herald*

20 May

1773 Captain Cook released a ram and ewe at Queen Charlotte Sound.
1861 Gabriel Read discovered gold at Gabriel's Gully, near Lawrence.
1868 The *City of Dunedin* left Wellington, and was lost at sea, forty passengers and crew missing.
1900 Successful operation of a cycle built by Cecil Wood at Timaru, powered by a "gunpowder" engine.
1941 The Battle of Crete began.
1968 The Duke of Edinburgh began a tour of NZ from Wellington.

21 May

1840 Governor Hobson proclaimed the full sovereignty of the Queen over the whole of the North Island, and over the South Island and Stewart Island by right of discovery.
1840 Captain Pearson of the barque *Integrity* arrived at the Bay of Islands with news that settlers at Port Nicholson were attempting to form a republic.
1852 Sir George Grey issued the Provinical Councils Ordinance, by which the New Ulster Council was formed.
1860 Deed of sale of the West Coast of the South Island completed by James Mackay and the Maoris at Mawhera (Greymouth).
1865 First news telegram sent from Bluff to Christchurch.
1964 Volunteer force of twenty NZ police arrived at the island of Cyprus.

22 May

1884 First NZ Rugby Union team to go overseas visited New South Wales, subsequently winning all eight games.
1888 Commencement of Mahakipawa goldrush at Havelock.
1903 Mahuta Te Wherowhero, the third Maori King, consented to appointment to the Legislative Council.

23 May

1823 Revs William White and Nathaniel Leigh arrived at the Bay of Islands to establish the Wesleyan mission station at Kaeo.
1838 Formation of the Kororareka Association of Vigilantes.
1840 Governor Hobson's dispatch calling on the Port Nicholson settlers to disband their "illegal association" conveyed by Willoughby Shortland.
1850 Mitchell, Dashwood, and Tinline reached the Canterbury Plains after discovering an inland route from Nelson.
1962 Dunedin Airport established at Momona on the Taieri Plain.
1966 Loss of the *Kaitawa* near Cape Reinga.

24 May (Commonwealth Day)

1841 First meeting of the General Legislative Council.
1854 First meeting of the first General Assembly.
1867 Lyttelton railway tunnel pierced.
1959 Auckland Harbour Bridge open for pedestrians for the first and last time.
1969 Earthquake at Inangahua, one person killed and fifteen injured.

25 May

1850 Rev Henry Williams received notice of dismissal from the CMS (restored 18 July 1854).
1861 First issue of *The Press,* Christchurch.
1900 Kapiti Island proclaimed a reserve under the Animals Protection Act of 1880.

26 May

1877 Wallace County Council called the attention of the Government to the seriousness and rapidity of increase in rabbits, not only in Southland but throughout the country.
1879 Parihaka Maoris began to plough the land of European settlers as a protest, under orders from Te Whiti.
1902 Auckland Automobile Association formed, only four years after the importation of the first car.
1960 North Island East Coast towns evacuated for fear of tidal waves which had begun on 23 May.

The Conquest of Mt Everest, 1953
On 29 May 1953 Edmund P. Hillary and Sherpa Tensing reached the summit of Mt Everest. It was the culmination of teamwork by members of Sir John Hunt's British Everest Expedition, and the first ascent of the world's highest mountain. The news of the conquest came as a triumphant climax to the coronation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. In this photograph of Hillary and Tensing taken during the second assault, Tensing is carrying the flags planted on the summit. *Photo: Hodder & Stoughton*

27 May

1839 The American flag first flown in NZ, at Okiato, Bay of Islands, by the American consul.
1957 First meeting of Cook Strait Transport Inquiry Committee, resulting in a recommendation to establish rail-ferries.
1965 Prime Minister Keith Holyoake announced that NZ would provide a four-gun battery of artillery to support the US forces in Vietnam.

28 May

1815 Birth of Dinah, daughter of Mr and Mrs William Hall, CMS workers, the first girl of European parentage born in NZ.
1820 Russian mariner Thaddeus Bellinghausen anchored the *Wostok* and *Mirny* off Motuara Island in Queen Charlotte Sound.
1862 Vincent Pyke gazetted Goldfields Commissioner of Otago.
1864 Recognition of financial crisis in Southland.
1866 George Dobson, engineer, murdered on the Grey and Arnold road by Burgess, Kelly, Sullivan and Levy.

29 May

1772 Marion du Fresne's men became the first Europeans to fell a kauri tree, at Manawaora Bay, Bay of Islands.
1860 Julius Haast discovered the main coal seam on the Grey River.
1941 From 29 to 31 May NZ forces withdrew from Crete; 671 killed, 1,943 wounded, and 2,180 taken prisoner.

1950 Beginning of trolley-bus service in Wellington
1953 Mt Everest conquered by Edmund P. Hillary and Sherpa Tensing.
1961 The mayfly *Oniscigaster wakefieldi*, thought to be the most primitive insect in the world, found and bred by John Penniket, a Dobson miner.
1964 Opening of Marsden Point oil refinery.

30 May

1842 Bishop Selwyn arrived at Auckland to begin work in NZ.
1886 Phantom canoe seen by tourists on Lake Tarawera, less than a fortnight before the Tarawera eruption.
1912 First basketball (then called netball) match played at Christchurch.
1959 Auckland Harbour Bridge officially opened by the Governor-General, Lord Cobham, and the cessation of ferry services.

31 May

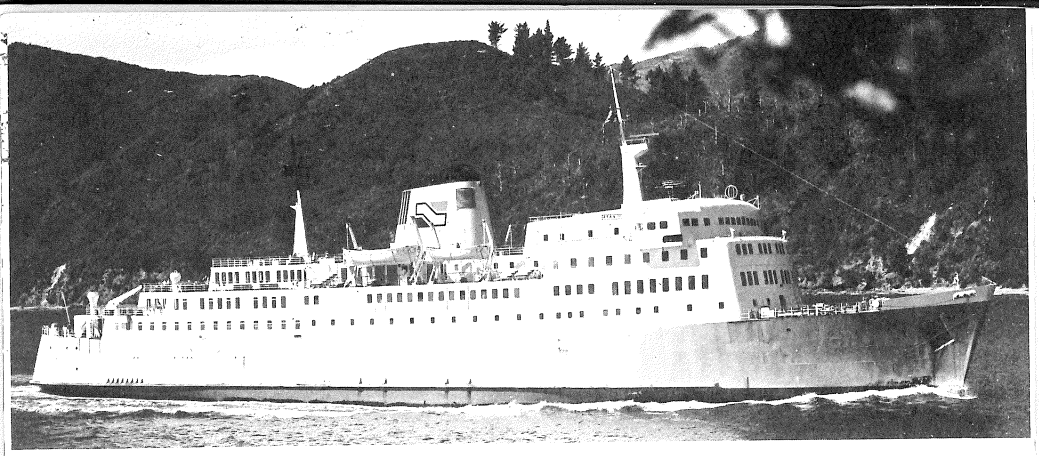
1851 Formation of Otago Early Settlers' Association.
1856 British ensign flown on Marsland Hill, New Plymouth, for the first time.
1872 Strike of seventeen police constables and three sergeants at Dunedin.
1884 Demonstration by unemployed in Auckland.
1922 Wreck of the steamer *Wiltshire* on Great Barrier Island.
1959 Auckland Harbour Bridge open for traffic, with bus services from the North Shore to the city.

1 June

1839 The New Zealand Company issued proposals for the sale of nine-tenths of the township of 110,000 acres (44,550 hectares) in lots of 101 acres (41 hectares) for £100 ($200) per lot, 75% to be employed in emigration and 25% in survey and profit.
1899 Divorce Act of 1898 came into operation.
1947 Automatic traffic lights first used, in Auckland.
1950 Ending of petrol rationing.
1964 Population of Auckland reached half a million.

2 June

1840 Willoughby Shortland arrived at Wellington to call on the settlers to give up their demands for self-government.
1902 Celebration of the end of the South African War.
1953 The acting prime minister announced the news of Hillary's conquest of Mt Everest on Coronation Day.
1960 First regular two-hour Wednesday TV programme telecast from Channel 2, Auckland.



The Second Cook Strait Vehicular Ferry, 1966
The first New Zealand Railways roll-on roll-off ferry, the *Aramoana*, entered service in 1962. The 4,160-tons diesel-electric ferry has been described as a floating bridge between the North and South Islands. It facilitated the passage of goods by conveying railway wagons and cars as well as passengers, and proved so successful that a sister-ship, the *Aranui,* here illustrated, entered the service four years later. A third vessel, the *Arahanga* is now in service. *Photo: New Zealand Railways*

3 June

1851 Wreck of the French frigate *Alcemene* between Kaipara and Hokianga, with loss of ten lives.
1869 University of Otago Ordinance passed by Otago Provincial Council.
1947 Decision made at the Dominion Laboratory to consider the problem of handling radioactive substances.
1958 Cabinet approved the establishment of an Institute of Nuclear Science as a branch of the DSIR.
1963 A flood in the Tangoio catchment area, Hawke's Bay, hundreds of motorists being weatherbound, and the valley isolated.

4 June

1851 J.R. Godley resigned as leader of the Canterbury settlement.
1861 Gabriel Read wrote to the Otago Provincial Superintendent to inform the Council that he had found gold in the bed of the Tuapeka River.
1943 Cromwell–Dunedin express derailed at Hyde, with twenty-one killed and forty-seven injured.
1964 Mammoth Kiwi lottery, with first prize of £30,000, ($60,000) announced.

5 June

1840 Major Bunbury hoisted the British flag at Port Pegasus and took formal possession of Stewart Island and the adjacent islands.
1842 Bishop Selwyn preached his first sermon in NZ, at Auckland.
1847 Auckland Savings Bank opened for business, at 7 pm.
1895 Soup kitchen opened in Dunedin for relief of the unemployed.

1936 The *Wahine* crashed into Pipitea Wharf, Wellington, and had to be released by the use of acetylene cutters.
1940 First secret sitting of Parliament in World War II.

6 June

1814 Thomas Kendall and William Hall arrived at the Bay of Islands to explore the possibility of establishing a CMS mission.
1880 Biggest squid ever landed in NZ at Island Bay, Wellington (body 3½ m, tentacles 8 m).
1904 J.S. Thomson named as NZ's first Rhodes scholar.
1957 Deerstalkers' Association first formed at Invercargill.

7 June

1773 Cook and Furneaux left Queen Charlotte Sound during Cook's second voyage, for the Society Islands.
1823 Rev Samuel Leigh arrived at Whangaroa and established the first Wesleyan mission station in NZ.
1852 The oldest living planted kauri tree planted at Dargaville by Matthew Marriner.
1892 Lord Glasgow took office as Governor.
1917 NZ Division attacked successfully at Messines, but with the loss of 3,700 men.

8 June

1836 Dandeson Coates, secretary of the Church Missionary Society, protested before a Select Committee of the House of Commons against the colonisation of NZ.
1838 The French corvette *Heroine,* under the command of Captain J.B. Cecille, arrived at Akaroa, the first warship to enter any harbour on Banks Peninsula.
1940 First shipment of frozen meat loaded direct into an overseas vessel at the breadwater wharf, Napier.
1966 The *Aranui* entered the Cook Strait rail ferry service.

9 June

1840 The Treaty of Waitangi signed at Ruapuke Island by Taiaroa, Tuhawaiki, and Kaikoura.
1841 Governor Hobson and the Legislative Council approved a measure giving land purchasers time to make claims, but notified that approval was needed for any purchases over 2,560 acres (1,036 hectares).
1916 Trial of Rua Kenana and his followers opened at Auckland.
1917 The Sign of the Kiwi at Dyers Pass, Christchurch, opened.
1942 An American Flying Fortress crashed, waking half the people of Auckland. Eleven airmen killed.

Aftermath of the Tarawera Eruption, 1886
The ruined mill at Te Wairoa, the "buried village", after the eruption of Mt Tarawera, that caused a chasm ten miles (16 km) in length to open up. Mud and ash were deposited as far away as the Bay of Plenty. Two Maori villages were destroyed and all the inhabitants killed. In the "tourist" village of Wairoa on the other side of the lake, sixteen people, including some Europeans, were killed by the heavy fall of mud.

10 June

1856 First load taken over the Rimutaka road, by dray and six bullocks.
1886 Eruption of Mt Tarawera and the destruction of the Pink and White Terraces. Death roll 153.
1889 First kindergarten in NZ opened at St Andrew's Hall, Dunedin.
1901 Boundaries of the Colony extended to include Cook and other Pacific Islands.
1901 The Duke and Duchess of York arrived at Auckland on the *Ophir* at the start of a visit to NZ.

11 June

1843 The surveyor Cotterell returned to Nelson from the Wairau, bringing news that Te Rauparaha and Te Rangihaeata had interfered with the survey.
1844 Frederick Tuckett returned to Otago Harbour after ten weeks of exploration, having selected the Otago Block of 400,000 acres (162,000 hectares) for the Scottish settlement.
1970 Seven protesters arrested in Parliament grounds during the farewell to the All Blacks, who were leaving for South Africa.

12 June

1772 Marion du Fresne and twenty-seven of his men killed at Oraukawa Bay, Moturoa Island, Bay of Islands.

1848 Signing of "Kemp's Deed", by which the Ngai-Tahu transferred to the New Zealand Company all the land from old Kaiapoi to the boundary of the Otago Block.
1865 Kimble Bent deserted from his regiment, fell into the hands of the Ngati-Ruanui tribe, and became a Pakeha-Maori.
1940 First German mines laid in NZ waters, across the Hauraki Gulf.
1959 Announcement that no Maoris were to be included in the South African Rugby tour.
1969 A Japanese firm decided to invest $45,000,000 in the Bluff aluminium smelter.

13 June

1824 School and chapel erected at Wesleydale, the church being the first Wesleyan church consecrated in NZ.
1866 Four men murdered on Maungatapu mountain by the Kelly gang.
1908 The "All Gold" Rugby League team, after a tour of England and Australia, played an exhibition match at Wellington.

14 June

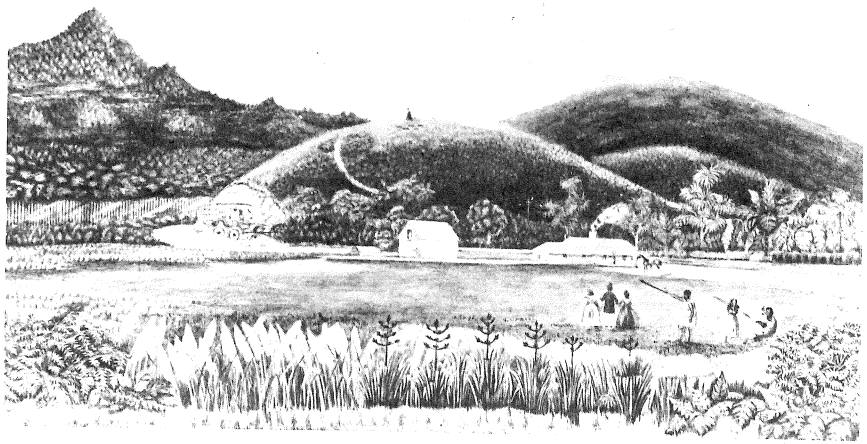
1873 Sir James Fergusson took office as Governor.
1881 Opening of Industrial Exhibition at the Garrison Hall, Dunedin.
1905 The title Agent-General changed to High Commissioner, and the Hon. W.P. Reeves appointed to the position in London.
1942 Unheralded arrival in Wellington of a large force of US Marines.

15 June

1839 Letters patent issued in London included NZ within the boundaries of New South Wales, and gave Governor Gipps jurisdiction over British interests in NZ.
1840 Felton Mathew, the first Surveyor-General, reported to Governor Hobson on the suitability of the site of Auckland for a capital.
1848 Thomas Brunner returned to Nelson after his nineteen-month exploratory journey on the West Coast.
1909 First public trial of a stamp-vending machine, invented and manufactured in NZ.

16 June

1839 Fathers Petitjean, Viard, Comte, and Chevron, and Brother Atale arrived at the Bay of Islands
1862 Launching of the *Betty Douglas,* the first steamship built in Otago.
1923 A visit by Bishop Azariah of India to the opening of the Maori church at Pakipaki helped aspirations for the appointment of a Maori bishop.



Tua Marina, the Scene of the Wairau Affair, 1843
This oil, watercolour and ink sketch by W.F.E. Liardet depicts the scene of the engagement by Captain Arthur Wakefield (who was killed) and a posse from Nelson with a Maori party led by Te Rauparaha and Te Rangihaeata. The dispute occurred over the possession of land in the Wairau Valley, which the New Zealand Company believed it had bought, but which the Maori owners maintained was their own property. The accidental discharge of a musket precipitated the tragedy. *Photo: E.N. Hastilow and Alexander Turnbull Library*

17 June

1843 The Wairau affair, when Te Rauparaha and Te Rangihaeata opposed Captain Arthur Wakefield and a posse from Nelson. Twenty-two Europeans including Captain Wakefield killed, and Te Rangihaeata's wife shot.
1869 First mine at Thames, the Moanatairi, opened.
1872 Erection of a quartz-crushing machine in Otago.
1929 Earthquake at Murchison killed seventeen people and was felt throughout the country.
1946 Sir Bernard Freyberg took office as Governor-General.

18 June

1838 Francis Baring introduced a private bill in the British Parliament "to facilitate and regulate the settlement of Her Majesty's subjects in New Zealand".

19 June

1814 Church service held on board the *Active* by Kendall and Hall in the Bay of Islands.
1842 Opening of the Maori church at Putiki, Wanganui.
1847 First deposit made in the Auckland Savings Bank, fourteen days after it had opened for business.
1861 New Zealand Bank Bill introduced into the House of Representatives.

1940 The liner *Niagara,* carrying £2,500,000 ($5,000,000) in gold, sunk by a German mine.
1955 First commercial flight by NZ Tourist Air Travel from Auckland to Kawau Island.

20 June

1834 John Guard sailed from New Plymouth in a hastily repaired whaleboat to secure help for his wife and other castaways from the *Harriet.*
1842 Bishop Selwyn arrived at Paihia in a dinghy to begin his bishopric.
1866 Arrest of Burgess, Kelly, and Sullivan (Levy having been taken the previous day) for the Maungatapu murders.
1904 Baron Plunket took office as governor.
1947 NZ Gliding Association formed at a meeting in Wellington.

21 June

1820 HMS *Dromedary* anchored in Whangaroa Harbour to take on a cargo of spars for the Royal Navy.
1864 Maoris defeated by General Cameron's forces at Te Ranga, Tauranga.
1907 Mine disaster at Nightcaps, with loss of three lives.
1964 Opening of the NZ tour of the Beetles pop group.

22 June

1836 E.G. Wakefield gave evidence on colonisation before a committee which included Gladstone, Roebuck, Hutt, and Scrope.
1910 Baron Islington took office as Governor.
1923 Sockburn aerodrome, later renamed Wigram, taken over by Government.
1965 Government approved merger of Manukau and Manurewa to form Manukau City.

23 June

1823 First Church of England marriage in NZ, Mari Ringa to Hans Felk (Philip Tapsell), who deserted him shortly afterwards.
1836 William Colenso commenced the printing of 5,000 copies of the complete New Testament in Maori at Paihia.
1839 The chief Tarapipipi baptised, taking the name Wiremu Tamihana.
1847 One of the worst floods in Hawke's Bay, lasting from 23 June to 2 July.
1954 Last TEAL flying boat flight from Auckland to Sydney.

Signing of the United Nations Charter at San Francisco, 1945
The historic occasion was attended by the New Zealand Prime Minister, the Rt Hon. Peter Fraser. During the Conference at San Francisco he battled for curtailment of the right of veto of the Great Powers, and a guarantee that all members of United Nations would come to the defence of countries that suffered aggression. *Photo: New Zealand Herald*

24 June

1831 Church of St John the Baptist completed at Waimate North.
1842 The Secretary of State for the Colonies agreed to Auckland being the NZ capital.
1845 Colonel Despard began the artillery bombardment of Ohaeawai pa.
1863 Sir George Grey called an executive meeting to discuss the confiscation of Maori land three weeks before the Waikato campaign began.
1878 The *Hyderabad* wrecked at Waiterere beach between Foxton and Otaki.

25 June

1846 Sir George Grey wrote his "Blood and Treasure" dispatch to Gladstone, maligning Rev Henry Williams.
1861 Opening of share lists of the Bank of New Zealand.
1970 Payroll tax announced by the Minister of Finance, Robert Muldoon.

26 June

1832 A punitive expedition led by Pomare II and Kawiti from Northland to the Waikato.
1840 Rev J.H. Bumby and thirteen Maoris drowned between Motutapu and Tiritiri.
1884 First examinations in first aid held, at Christchurch.
1917 Conscription extended to include Maoris.
1918 The *Wimmera* destroyed by a mine eighteen miles (29 km) north of Cape Maria van Diemen, twenty-seven persons being killed.
1945 United Nations Charter signed at San Francisco by fifty nations including NZ.

27 June

1817 First Imperial Act of Parliament to mention NZ.
1854 Constitution of the Presbytery of Otago.
1868 Otago Provincial Council offered £1,500 ($3,000) bounty for the first 5,000 yards (1,550 m) of locally manufactured woollen cloth.
1883 Royal Commission report favoured the Arthur's Pass route for the Midland Railway.
1942 NZ Division encircled south of Mersa Matruh, but burst through a line at El Alamein.

28 June

1862 Coromandel proclaimed a goldfield.
1868 Te Kooti held a service at Chatham Islands to announce that the *atua* had selected him to rescue his people from bondage.
1870 Sir Julius Vogel announced a public works and development programme requiring a loan of £10,000,000 ($20,000,000) from overseas.
1917 Lord Liverpool, appointed Governor in 1912, took office as first Governor-General.
1920 Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, first opened to the public.
1958 First shipment of beef cattle made to the United States.

29 June

1862 Wreck of the *White Swan* with loss of Parliamentary records, off Castlepoint.
1863 Pioneer Bohemian settlers arrived at Puhoi.
1894 Urgent legislation introduced by Government to guarantee £2,000,000 ($4,000,000) to the Bank of New Zealand to enable it to continue banking transactions.

30 June

1849 The interests of the Nanto-Bordelaise Company at Akaroa sold to the New Zealand Company for £4,500 ($9,000).
1852 Act to give NZ a representative constitution passed by the Imperial Parliament and given the Royal Assent.
1852 Tamihana Te Rauparaha presented to Queen Victoria.
1904 Opening of electric tram service in Wellington.
1927 Government awarded £5,000 ($10,000) annually to the Taranaki tribes in compensation for confiscated land.

An Anti-aircraft Team of the New Zealand Division at El Alamein, 1942
The German attack on the Alamein position was made on 1 and 2 July. The enemy was repulsed with heavy losses, which included forty-four field guns, two tanks, 300 prisoners, together with trucks and medical supplies. On 4 July a further twenty tanks were lost, and 600 troops surrendered; and the main force was withdrawn. On 16 July, when this photo was taken, a further twenty tanks were destroyed and on the night of 21-22 July New Zealanders and Indians made a thrust to cut the line of enemy forces. *Photo: Alexander Turnbull Library*

1 July

1841 Duties first levelled on imports and exports, excepting tobacco, between Australia and NZ.
1864 Stewart Island sold by Ngai-Tahu and Ngati-Mamoe chiefs for £994 ($1,988).
1916 Opening of the Somme offensive in World War I, to which the NZ Division was committed.
1924 Wanganui created a city.
1939 Beginning of Social Security benefits for hospital patients.
1961 Duncan Sandys, British Secretary of Commonwealth Nations, arrived in NZ for talks on the European Common Market.
1963 Rear-Admiral P. Phipps appointed first chief of defence.

2 July

1849 Captain Joseph Thomas landed at Port Cooper to start the survey of Lyttelton.
1851 The New Zealand Society formed at Wellington, Sir George Grey being elected first president.
1918 NZ Division returned to the Somme after three weeks' rest.
1948 Cessation of Wellington–Eastbourne ferry service.

3 July

1860 Phillippe J. Viard constituted first Roman Catholic Bishop of Wellington.
1866 Cook Strait telegraph cable reached Wellington.

1890 First Arbor Day observance, held at Greytown, and now celebrated on the first Wednesday in August.
1942 NZ Division routed an Italian division at El Alamein.
1950 Three Royal NZ Navy frigates dispatched to Korea.

4 July

1837 Rev Samuel Marsden left NZ at the conclusion of his last visit to NZ.
1850 The New Zealand Company surrendered its charter and terminated its existence.
1868 Te Kooti and his fellow prisoners captured the *Rifleman* at Chatham Islands.
1902 Formation of NZ Boxing Association at Christchurch.
1938 Opening of first multiple-unit rail service, Wellington to Johnsonville.

5 July

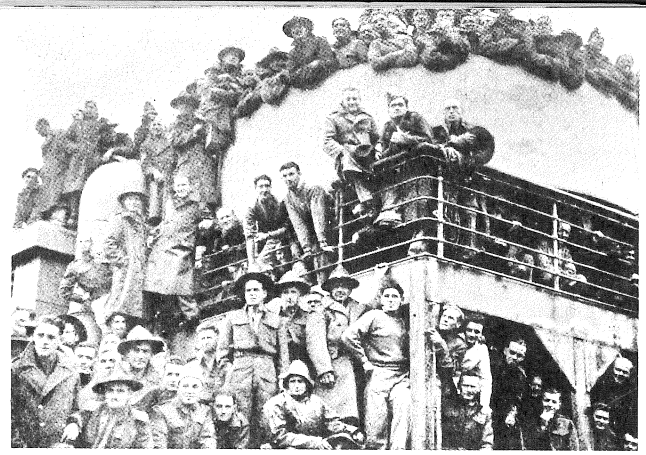
1842 Bishop Selwyn left Waimate to begin a six-month visitation of the North Island.
1868 Te Kooti left the Chatham Islands on the *Rifleman,* bound for NZ.
1871 Inaugural ceremony at Otago University.
1910 H.J. Pither reputed to have flown an aircraft in a controlled flight at Riverton. (If so, it was earlier than the accepted first flight by V. Walsh, see 5 February 1911.)

6 July

1839 Bishop Pompallier purchased land at Kororareka for a Roman Catholic mission station.
1863 Collision of the *Favourite* and *Pride of the Yarra* in Otago Harbour, the latter vessel sinking with loss of eleven passengers.
1895 The Hermitage, Mount Cook, purchased by the Government.
1896 Railway carriages first lit by gas.
1911 First sparrow-shooting gun club national championship held at Christchurch.

7 July

1841 First issue of *New Zealand Government Gazette* at Auckland.
1879 Steam and horse tram services from Dunedin city to suburbs began, with free rides for all.
1891 Castaways from barque *Compadre* rescued after spending 103 days on the Auckland Islands.
1916 NZ Labour Party formed at a conference in Wellington.



Return of men on furlough in 1943
Men who had been engaged in long service in the Middle East were brought home in 1943 for three months' furlough. When the time came for their return the War Cabinet faced a difficult decision, for many refused to do so until men in reserved occupations had been conscripted for active service. Others were downgraded on medical grounds. There was pressure on the War Cabinet to maintain a full division in the Middle East, and another in the Pacific. The men who refused to return to active service were dismissed from the army and forfeited privileges, but these were later restored. *Photo: NZ War Histories Branch*

8 July

1843 Earthquake at Wanganui shook a large part of Shakespeare Cliff into the river.
1844 The flagstaff on Maiki Hill, Kororareka, cut down by Haratua with Hone Heke's consent.
1862 Prizefight held at Kaiapoi between George Barton (the navvie) and Harry Jones (the London bare-knuckler) before a crowd of 500 to 600.
1895 NZ Racing Conference gave approval for the formation of a NZ Jockey Club.

9 July

1844 Municipal Corporations Act passed.
1849 Sir George Grey sent despatch to the Colonial Office on the state of NZ.
1851 Provincial Councils Bill passed by Legislative Council but disallowed as *ultra vires* by Earl Grey.
1863 First Auckland volunteers, led by Captain Waddel, marched to the front at Waikato while General Cameron assembled his force at Drury.

10 July

1840 Captain Lavaud arrived at the Bay of Islands on the night of 10–11 July in French frigate *L'Aube.*
1841 The *New Zealand Herald and Auckland Gazette* (four pages) first published, at one shilling per copy.

1855 Canterbury Provincial Council took over assets and liabilities of the Canterbury Association.
1967 "DC Day" marked the changeover to decimal currency.

11 July

1772 Officers of the *Mascarin* and *Marquis de Castries* took possession of NZ in the name of King Louis XV of France.
1845 During the War in the North, the British troops entered Ohaeawai pa, which had been abandoned by the Maoris during the night.
1864 General Cameron selected Kirikiriroa (now Hamilton) as the site of a military settlement.
1881 King Tawhiao and the chief Wahanui laid down their arms as a token of peace at Alexandria (now Pirongia).
1885 Inaugural meeting of YWCA at Auckland.

12 July

1821 Hongi Hika returned home with armour given to him by King George IV, and began his reign of terror in the north.
1863 General Cameron's troops crossed the Mangatawhiri River, thus beginning the Waikato campaign.
1875 Incorporation of the Union Steam Ship Company of New Zealand.
1943 Return to NZ of the first furlough draft of volunteers, many of whom refused further service until all single men had been conscripted.
1951 US, Australia and NZ initialled draft of ANZUS treaty.

13 July

1920 Cabinet formally accepted the bequest to the Crown of the library of Alexander H. Turnbull (Wellington).
1951 Rt. Hon. S.G. Holland announced that the Government was prepared to seek dissolution and a new election to test the feeling of the country on his handling of the waterside workers' strike.

14 July

1857 Te Wherowhero, under the name Potatau, formally accepted the Maori kingship.
1942 NZ Division made a bold attack on Ruweisat Ridge. C.H. Upham was awarded a bar to his VC for gallantry and leadership during the attack.
1945 Heavy fall of snow in Christchurch, about 3 ft (30 cm) in depth over most of the city.
1961 Social Security building in Aotea Quay, Wellington, destroyed by fire with damage estimated at £1,000,000 ($2,000,000).

The Satellite Station at Warkworth, 1971
The communications satellite earth station located three miles south of Warkworth was opened in 1971. In addition to providing further international telecommunications facilities, it makes live television relays practicable. The earth station works through a satellite over the Pacific Ocean. *Photo: National Publicity Studios*

15 July

1842 William Deans left Wellington in the cutter *Brothers* in search of land in the South Island.
1868 Te Kooti and his followers went inland with the intention of setting up a religious community and seeking the protection of the Maori king.
1960 Godfrey Bowen shore 559 Welsh sheep at a demonstration in Wales.

16 July

1844 German Naturalisation Ordinance passed to approve the naturalisation of the 126 Germans who arrived in Nelson on 14 June 1843.
1864 Opening of a regular steamship service from the Manukau Harbour to the Waikato River.
1898 Fifteen commercial buildings in Hamilton destroyed by fire.
1903 First motorised fire engine in Australasia put into service by the Wanganui Fire Brigade.
1947 Arrival at Auckland of Field-Marshal Lord Montgomery to confer with the Government on defence matters.

17 July

1851 Bishop Pompallier became a naturalised British subject.
1861 First sod of the Lyttelton railway tunnel turned at Heathcote.

1863 First battle of the Waikato War at Koheroa Hills near Mercer.
1875 First issue of the *Saturday Advertiser,* Dunedin. Farjeon's *At the Sign of the Flagon* was published serially in this paper.
1939 Death of Paddy the Wanderer, the sea-going dog of the Wellington waterfront.
1971 Opening of a satellite station at Warkworth and the first telecast from overseas received and broadcast in NZ.

18 July

1854 The CMS resolved to re-admit Archdeacon Henry Williams.
1854 Michael and John Studholme, the founders of Waimate, arrived and welcomed by the chief Huruhuru.
1855 Adhesive imperforated postage stamps first sold in NZ.
1859 Assent to the New Provinces Act gazetted.

19 July

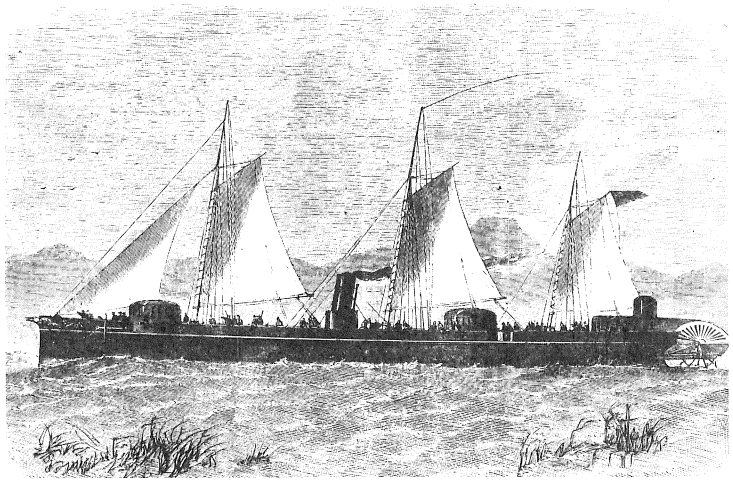
1861 First gold from Central Otago arrived in Dunedin.
1886 "The Battle of Hastie's Farm", when Te Whiti's followers ploughed Hastie's land near Hawera as an act of defiance.
1924 NZ Miniature Rifle Association formed at Christchurch.
1932 Miss E. James (Mrs Julian) completed a walk from Cape Maria van Diemen to Bluff.
1944 Heritage movement held its first annual conference.

20 July

1864 Steamer *Nelson* arrived at the Buller with Reuben Waite and others on their way to the West Coast goldfields.
1911 Conduct of examinations gazetted for drivers of electric tramcars.
1918 Two ends of the Otira tunnel met when a 34 cm rod pushed through.
1940 Inauguration of first regular trans-Pacific flights.
1965 Prisoners rioted at Mount Eden gaol for thirty-three hours and set fire to a portion of it.

21 July

1842 Under the Municipal Corporations Ordinance, Wellington became the first borough council in NZ.
1874 Julius Vogel submitted proposals for the formation of a New Zealand and Polynesian trading company, but they were rejected by General Assembly.
1879 A petition more than 90 ft (30 m) in length presented to Parliament for the extension of the northern railway.
1969 New Zealanders saw (indirectly) the TV presentation of Armstrong setting foot on the moon.



An Iron Gun-boat on the Waikato River
This armoured paddle-steamer was built in Australia for the New Zealand Government and was used to convey troops and supplies up the Waikato River during the Waikato Land War. The river provided an effective "highway" into the insurgent territory and was a material factor in the success of the British forces. Note the armoured turrets. The middle mast of the vessel was removed when the steamer was put into use on the river.
Photo: Alexander Turnbull Library

22 July

1840 Governor Hobson ordered Captain Owen Stanley of HMS *Britomart* to set sail for Akaroa without delay.
1930 Inaugural meeting of the NZ Wrestling Association.
1940 Introduction of conscription, all males between 18 and 46 being liable for call-up for military service by ballot.
1942 US amphibious force of twelve transports escorted by five cruisers sailed from Wellington for an assault on the Japanese-held Solomon Islands.
1956 Gates on the dam on the Clutha closed to fill Lake Roxburgh. Thousands of visitors gathered to pan for gold but had little success.

23 July

1846 Te Rauparaha and other chiefs captured at Plimmerton by Sir George Grey and taken to Auckland on HMS *Calliope*.
1847 New Zealand Company's Colonisation Act passed by the Imperial Government, prescribed the conditions under which the New Zealand Company could promote colonisation in NZ.
1851 Wreck of the barque *Maria* in Cook Strait, with the loss of twenty-eight lives including the Canterbury pioneer William Deans.
1952 Yvette Williams won a gold medal for a record-breaking long jump at the Olympic Games at Helsinki.

24 July

1857 Foundation stone of Christ's College laid at Christchurch.
1955 Completion of electrification of Wellington–Upper Hutt suburban railway service.
1965 Abortive attempt by prisoners to set Mount Crawford prison, Wellington, on fire.

25 July

1863 The paddle-wheeler *Avon* towed into the Waikato River by HMS *Eclipse*. The *Avon* was the first steamer to enter the river.
1863 Severe flooding on the Molyneux, Shotover, Kawarau, and Arrow Rivers from 25 to 27 July. Twenty men drowned.
1952 Emergency regulations revoked after the lengthy wharf and mines strike in 1951.
1965 Riot at Paparua prison, Christchurch, in which forty warders and police were injured.

26 July

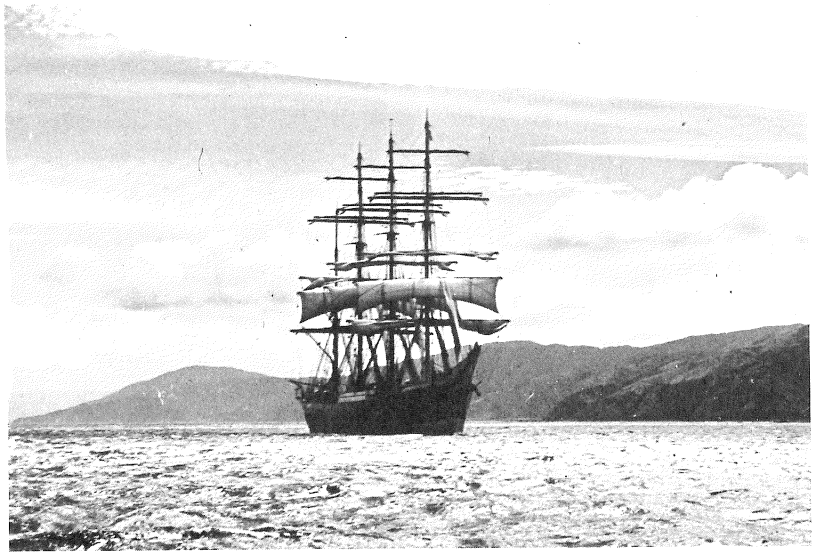
1848 First recorded fall of snow at Auckland.
1863 Bursting of a natural dam during the Otago floods resulted in the loss of thirteen lives at Maori Point.
1865 Reconstruction of Standing Orders for Parliament by Sir David Monro.
1879 First Rugby union (Canterbury) formed by a meeting of delegates at Timaru.

27 July

1840 The French warship *L'Aube* under the command of Captain Lavaud left the Bay of Islands bound for Akaroa.
1853 Goldmining rights secured by James Mackay from Maori chiefs at Thames.
1907 First national meeting of "automobilists" held at Wellington from 27 to 29 July.
1913 First trial run on skis on Mt Ruapehu by W.P. Mead and B.C. Drake.
1950 Opening of recruitment for K-Force.
1965 Birth of Lawson quintuplets–Samuel, Lisa, Deborah, Shirlene, and Selina.

28 July

1840 HMS *Buffalo* driven ashore by a gale at Buffalo Beach, Mercury Bay, with the loss of two lives.
1842 British Foreign Office advised the French Government that the Nanto-Bordelaise settlement at Akaroa would be treated as if it were a British venture.
1855 Coal discovered at Tokomairiro (Milton).



The barque Pamir *under full sail, 1941*
It was in July 1941 that the *Pamir*, flying the flag of Finland, sailed into Wellington Harbour from the Seychelles and was "seized in prize", so becoming the property of the New Zealand Government. Between March 1942 and October 1948, the *Pamir* made ten voyages under the New Zealand ensign, manned by a New Zealand crew, before being restored to Finland. *Photo: National Publicity Studios*

29 July

1841 Completion of purchase of the site of Auckland from the Maori owners.
1857 Bishop Harper of Christchurch began his first southern visitation of the South Island.
1861 Bank of New Zealand incorporated at Auckland.
1941 The barque *Pamir* arrived at Wellington from the Seychelle Islands and confiscated on 3 August.

30 July

1839 Sixty backloads of human flesh consumed at cannibal feast at Otawhao after the Nga-Puhi attack on Rotorua.
1905 First All Black team left Wellington for its tour of UK.
1923 Ross Dependency became a dependency of NZ.
1970 Air New Zealand decision to purchase three Douglas DC10 245-seater Jumbo Jets.

31 July

1830 Rev W. Yate arrived at the Bay of Islands with a printing press on which the first book printed in NZ, *Ko te Katikihama III,* was issued in September.

1844 Completion of purchase of the Otago Block at Koputai Bay, near Port Chalmers.
1913 Ruapehu Ski Club, the first in NZ, founded.
1965 More than 700 people snowbound on Mt Ruapehu.

1 August

1839 The *Cuba* dispatched from England when the New Zealand Company heard of Hobson's appointment as lieutenant-governor.
1867 Thames proclaimed a goldfield.
1885 Opening of Industrial Exhibition at Wellington.
1925 Agreement with the Radio Broadcasting Company of NZ to commence broadcasts in NZ.
1934 Reserve Bank of New Zealand began operations.
1936 Reserve Bank assumed liability for trading banknotes, amounting to £549,000 ($1,098,000).
1962 Treaty of friendship signed between NZ and Western Samoa.

2 August

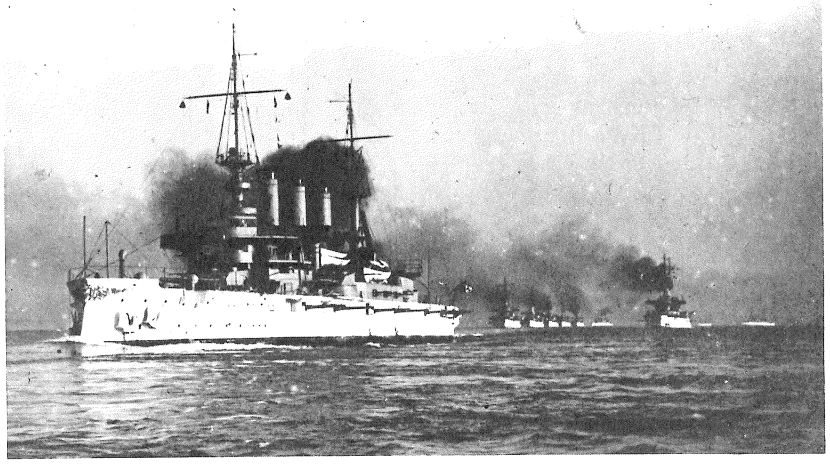
1838 Captain Langlois negotiated with Maori chiefs for purchase of 30,000 acres (more than 12,000 hectares) on Banks Peninsula for £240 ($480), with first payment of £6 ($12).
1842 First issue of the *New Zealand Colonist and Port Nicholson Advertiser.*
1864 Maori prisoners taken to Kawau Island.

3 August

1844 Governor FitzRoy set aside the New Zealand Company's claim for 60,000 acres (24,300 hectares) at Taranaki.
1860 General Sir Thomas Pratt arrived to conduct a campaign against the Maoris, following the Waitara purchase.
1941 The Finnish barque *Pamir* seized as a prize by the Collector of Customs at Wellington—the only ship ever to be taken as a prize in NZ.

4 August

1852 First issue of the *Taranaki Herald.*
1868 Formation of the Royal Society of NZ (formerly the NZ Institute).
1914 Beginning of World War I.
1923 Opening of the Otira tunnel.
1944 Maori soldiers and men of 23 Battalion entered Florence.
1945 Establishment of internal self-government celebrated in Western Samoa.



The American Great White Fleet arrives at Auckland, 1908
The fleet of sixteen vessels commanded by Rear-Admiral C.S. Sperry, who flew his flag on the first-class battleship *Connecticut*. The fleet was welcomed enthusiastically by Aucklanders, and its personnel entertained lavishly. Two days before the arrival of the fleet the first through passenger train from Wellington to Auckland brought Parliamentarians and VIPs to take part in the welcome and inspection of the fleet.

5 August

1847 F. Weld landed 2,500 sheep at Port Underwood and drove them to the Wairau.
1852 Abandonment of the settlement at Port Ross, Auckland Islands, established in 1849.
1872 Anthony Trollope, the British novelist, arrived at Bluff on a visit to NZ.

6 August

1840 The Plymouth Company purchased from the New Zealand Company one block of 10,000 acres (4,500 hectares) to be selected in any part of NZ.
1841 The first public seal of NZ received by Governor Hobson.
1846 Te Rangihaeata attacked by British troops at Horokiwi.
1860 Families of settlers ordered to leave New Plymouth for fear of attack by the Maoris.
1914 British Secretary of State for War requested NZ Government to seize the German wireless station at Samoa.

7 August

1822 The Baron de Thierry made a land purchase negotiated by Thomas Kendall (subsequently disputed) of nearly 10,000 acres (4,500 hectares) at Waihou.
1860 Dr Isaac Featherston made his famous speech condemning the Maori War in the House of Representatives.
1915 Announcement of a war cabinet consisting of six Reform, six Liberal, and Maori representatives.

1924 Last sighting of the steamer *Ripple* which was lost in Cook Strait with the loss of sixteen lives.
1958 Murray G. Halberg ran one mile (1.6 km) in 3m. 57.55s., in Ireland.

8 August

1859 First postage stamps (value 6d.) printed in NZ placed on sale.
1863 Arthur Dudley Dobson left Nelson on a survey expedition on the West Coast.
1893 Women's Franchise Bill passed by Legislative Council by twenty votes to eighteen.
1908 First through train from Wellington to Auckland.
1934 Special legislation passed by Parliament to allow investigation of the McArthur companies.

9 August

1840 Captain Langlois arrived at Pigeon Bay in the *Comte de Paris.*
1862 Jack Tewa made a dramatic rescue of James Mitchell on Lake Wakatipu.
1871 Otago University Council allowed women to attend classes and sit examinations.

10 August

1840 Captain Owen Stanley arrived at Akaroa in HMS *Britomart.* The British flag was raised and sovereignty proclaimed over the South Island.
1853 Maori claims in the South Island liquidated by the "Waipounamu Purchase".
1867 Shotover goldbearing reef discovered at the Kuranui Creek at Thames.
1897 Lord Ranfury took office as Governor.
1908 Sixteen vessels of America's "Great White Fleet" arrived at Auckland.
1942 Incorporation of the Heritage Movement .

11 August

1840 Captain Lavaud arrived off Akaroa in *L'Aube,* but owing to bad weather could not enter the harbour until 15 August.
1863 First railway locomotive imported to Southland.
1884 Horse trams began running from Queen Street to Ponsonby, Auckland.
1930 Palmerston North became a city.
1962 The *Aramoana* made a demonstration run from Wellington to Picton with 300 VIP passengers, but suffered damage while berthing.
1970 Beginning of a state visit to NZ by the King and Queen of Tonga.

VJ-Day Celebrations in New Zealand, 1945
Wild excitement as the news reaches New Zealand that World War II has ended with the surrender of Japan. Preceded by VE-Day (Victory in Europe), peace could not really be in sight until VJ-Day (Victory in Japan). *Photo: NZ Herald*

12 August

1816 Thomas Kendall opened the first school for Maori children.
1828 Severe floods at Taieri and Outram with 7 miles (11 km) of railway line under water.
1915 Swearing in of a National Government (see 7 August) –a wartime Coalition Goverment.
1916 First issue of ten-shilling notes in place of half-sovereigns.

13 August

1840 John Logan Campbell settled at Motukorea (Brown's Island) in the Waitemata Harbour.
1846 Te Rangihaeata abandoned the defence of Horokiwi.
1847 Rev Henry Williams received news of Sir George Grey's "Blood and Treasure" dispatch sent on 25 June 1846.
1874 Julius Vogel proposed a resolution in the House of Representatives that provincial governments be abolished and Wellington declared the seat of government.

14 August

1832 Captain William Steine of the *William the Fourth* left Queen Charlotte Sound after discovering the site of Picton.
1839 Captain Hobson received instructions from Lord Normanby to entreat with the Maoris for the cession of sovereignty.

1840 Maoris gathered at Pigeon Bay for a distribution of goods by Captain Langlois, who then learnt of the arrival of the *Britomart* a few days earlier.
1863 Eleven lives lost in landslips and floods at Sands Point, Central Otago.

15 August

1823 Rev Samuel Marsden and Rev N. and Mrs Turner arrived at Whangaroa to find that Rev Samuel Leigh was very ill and had to abandon the mission.
1862 Hartley and Reilly deposited 1,000 ozs (27 kilos) of gold at Dunedin and claimed a reward for the discovery of a goldfield on the Clutha River.
1866 Cook Strait electric telegraph cable laid.
1914 Dispatch of the Samoan Expeditionary Force to Western Samoa.
1945 VJ Day, on which Japan surrendered.
1951 The *Wahine* wrecked on a reef at Masella Island in the Arafura Sea while taking 500 servicemen to Japan.
1954 The Franz Josef Hotel destroyed by fire.

16 August

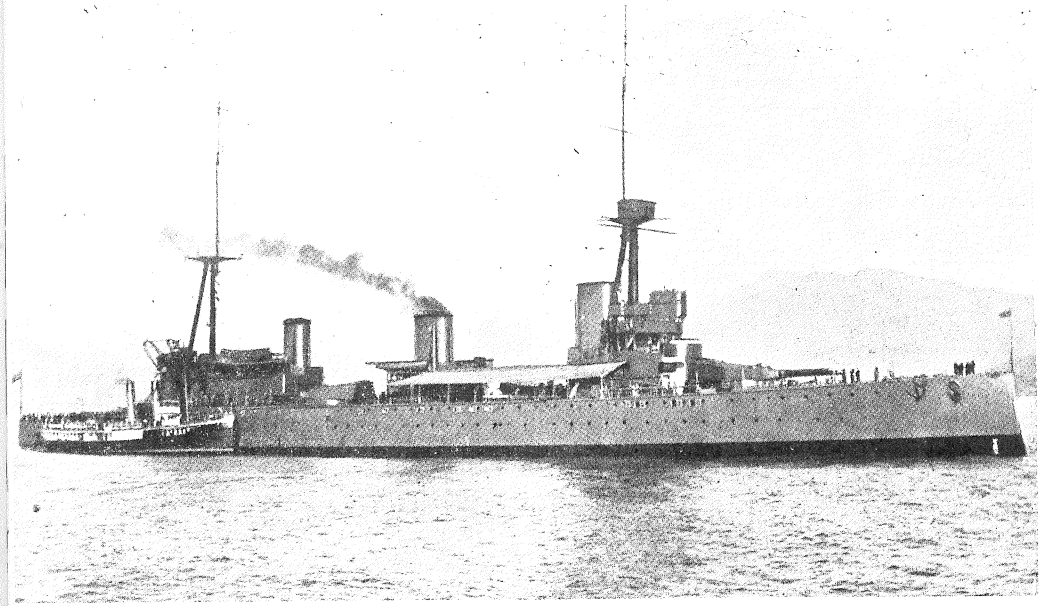
1890 First inter-provincial association football match played at Christchurch.
1909 Fire in Strand Arcade, Auckland, with damage estimated at £60,000 ($120,000).
1944 NZ Council of Organisations for Relief Overseas (CORSO) formed.

17 August

1819 Rev Samuel Marsden selected Kerikeri as the site of a new mission station.
1840 The New Zealand Act passed by the Imperial Parliament.
1853 Murihiku Block purchased for the Crown by W.B.D. Mantell, the deed of sale being signed by fifty-eight Ngai-Tahu Maoris at Dunedin.
1883 Sir George Grey's library presented to the city of Auckland.
1883 First rotary press imported for the *New Zealand Herald.*

18 August

1841 The *Erebus* and *Terror* of Sir James Ross's Antarctic Expedition arrived at the Bay of Islands and left for the Chathams on 23 November.
1869 Demonstration of a bicycle and tricycle at Dunedin.
1874 First NZ steam engine built, at Invercargill.
1962 The King and Queen of Thailand began a state visit to NZ.



HMS New Zealand, 1919
HMS *New Zealand* visited New Zealand first in 1913 and again in 1919 when, as T.D. Taylor says in *New Zealand's Naval Story*, her mana was tremendously enhanced, not only because of her brave showing at Jutland and in two other actions, but from the fact that she was now carrying Admiral of the Fleet Viscount Jellicoe. At a reception in Wellington Lord Jellicoe stated that the ship took part in every action in the North Sea in World War I. The vessel, which was a gift from the people of New Zealand to the people of Britain, was eventually scrapped in 1921.

19 August

1840 Sixty-three settlers of the Nanto-Bordelaise Company went ashore from the *Comte de Paris*. Captain Lavaud informed the French Government that French colonisation was not possible unless Hobson's proclamation of British sovereignty was withdrawn.
1841 Governor Hobson visited Wellington.
1855 First Imperial troops landed at New Plymouth.
1864 Rosie Buckingham (wife of Bully Hayes) and her baby and brother drowned in Croixilles Harbour, Nelson.

20 August

1878 Two hundred Irish settlers arrived at Tauranga, bound for the Katikati Special Settlement.
1895 Trustee cemeteries authorised to provide cremation facilities.
1919 Arrival of HMS *New Zealand* at Wellington on its second visit to NZ, commanded by Admiral of the Fleet Viscount Jellicoe.
1945 The NZ pound restored to parity with sterling after nineteen years.

21 August

1839 First issue of the *New Zealand Gazette*, published in England.
1842 Bishop Selwyn visited Nelson.
1866 First attack on Te Ngutu-o-te-manu by McDonnell.
1918 Ceremony of piercing the final rock barrier in the Otira tunnel performed by Sir William Fraser.
1944 Two Lockheed Hudson bombers of the RNZAF lost on a Fiji-Auckland flight, with the loss of fourteen men.

22 August

1838 HMS *Pelorus* anchored in Port Underwood and remained there for a week.
1873 Province of Westland Act passed.
1873 Establishment of the National Fire and Marine Insurance Company in Dunedin.
1916 Sir Henry Wigram summoned a meeting to found the Canterbury Aviation Company.

23 August

1849 Crown Lands Ordinance passed.
1876 Appointment of Sir Julius Vogel as Agent-General.

24 August

1857 Road from Christchurch to Lyttelton through Evans Pass opened.
1861 Gold escort arrived at Dunedin from Central Otago with 5,096 ozs (138 kilos) of gold.
1864 Advance party of military settlers landed from the gunboat *Rangiriri* at Kirikiriroa (Hamilton).
1874 Vogel's resolution on the abolition of provincial governments passed by the House of Representatives.
1878 Official opening of steam tramway service at Wellington.
1955 Mangere selected as the site for an international airport.

25 August

1822 Rev Samuel Leigh preached his first sermon in Maori.
1845 First recorded shooting of rabbits, near Nelson, proving that some had been released before this date.
1919 Reform Government succeeded the wartime Coalition Government.
1920 Captain Euan Dickson flew from Christchurch to Trentham, and so achieved the first aircraft crossing of Cook Strait.
1948 Tornado at Hamilton caused the death of three people and much damage.

The Run on the Auckland Savings Bank, 1893
A contemporary newspaper account, under the heading BASELESS RUMOURS CAUSE OF PANIC, reads: "The canard grew like a snowball, until by Thursday, the first timorous depositors had begun to draw their money . . . some were waiting at 10 o'clock on Friday, and, in a few minutes, there started one of the most senseless and unreasoning panics which has ever occurred in the history of the City of Auckland." A later report said that some of the depositors who, despite friendly advice, withdrew their money on Friday, returned on Saturday to try to persuade the manager to restore their forfeited interest. *Line drawing by Conrad Pharazyn from a contemporary photograph.*

26 August

1842 Bishop Pompallier returned to Kororareka after an absence of fourteen months in the Pacific.
1866 First communication by the cable between Lyall Bay, Wellington and White's Bay near Blenheim.
1878 Completion of railway track between Christchurch and Dunedin.
1903 Formal opening of Cornwall Park, Auckland.
1911 New Zealand armorial bearings first authorised by Royal Warrant.

27 August

1855 First steamship to enter the Otago trade, the *Queen,* arrived at Dunedin from Melbourne.
1865 Major-General Chute, commander of the Imperial forces in Australia and NZ, arrived at Auckland.
1870 Arrival of the Duke of Edinburgh at Wellington in the *Galatea* on his second visit to NZ.
1873 Three vessels stranded at Caroline Bay, Timaru.
1881 King Tawhiao wrote to William Rolleston, Minister of Native Affairs, offering a settlement of the Maori War problems.
1911 Last escape of J.J. Pawelka, and his final disappearance.
1970 Government lost a division by one vote because two members were asleep.

28 August

1866 First telegram sent from Wellington to Dunedin.
1866 Fire in Queen Street, Auckland, caused damage amounting to £20,000 ($40,000).
1915 HMS *New Zealand* torpedoed the German light frigate *Koeln* at Heligoland Bight.
1920 First Wellington-Nelson flight made by Captain Euan Dickson.

29 August

1838 Founding of the New Zealand Colonisation Company.
1914 NZ troops landed at Apia to occupy German Samoa.
1939 The Cruiser *Achilles* sent to guard the cable station at Fanning Island, followed by the *Leander* on 30 August.

30 August

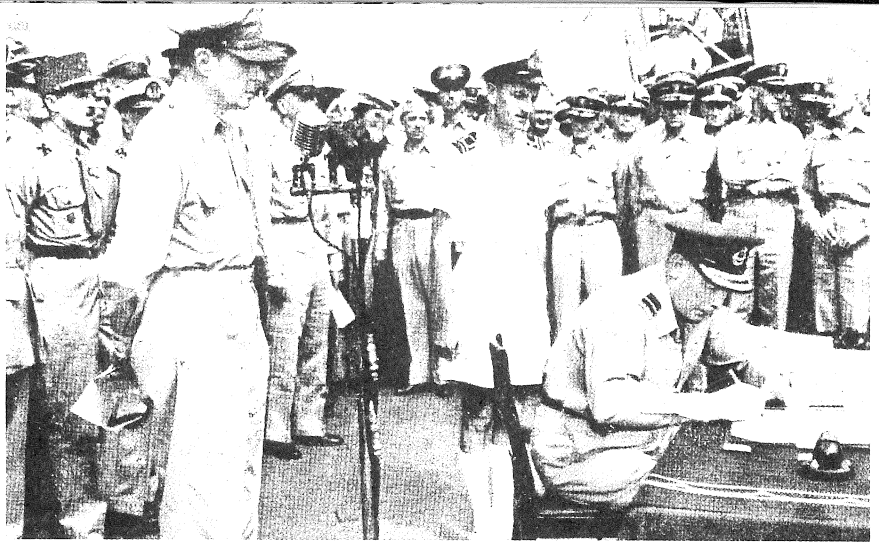
1843 Lord Stanley advised the Admiralty of the need to station a naval vessel in NZ waters to protect property and to conduct a coastal survey.
1878 Opening of Auckland Graving Dock
1903 Guide Alfred Warbrick and three tourists killed in an eruption of Waimangu Geyser.

31 August

1839 The *Tory* entered Tory Channel and anchored at Te Awaiti.
1874 Inspection of Machinery Act came into force.
1876 Public meetings held in support of Sir George Grey's motion in favour of local government for each island.
1881 Longest sitting of Parliament in debate–74½ hours.
1894 Passing of an Act to encourage the settlement of industrial disputes by conciliation and arbitration.
1965 Signing of the New Zealand–Australia Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).

1 September

1838 Pelorus Sound discovered by HMS *Pelorus,* piloted by John Guard.
1844 A large party of German settlers arrived at Nelson on the *Skiold.*
1857 Eight-hour working day adopted in the building trades.
1862 Wreck of the *Lord Worsley* 11 miles (18 km) south of Cape Egmont.
1893 Auckland Savings Bank survived a run on the bank.
1900 King Mahuta Te Wherowhero agreed with R.J. Seddon to open his lands on leasehold tenure.
1926 Commencement of control of dairy produce at fixed prices.
1951 ANZUS Treaty signed at San Francisco.
1962 Cobham School, the Outward Bound school, opened at Anakiwa, Queen Charlotte Sound, by Lord Cobham.



Signing the Japanese surrender, 1945
On 2 September 1945 Air Vice-Marshal L.M. Isitt signed the Japanese surrender at Tokyo Bay. This photograph by C. Stewart shows the New Zealand Air Vice-Marshal appending his signature to the historic document, with General Douglas MacArthur at the microphone.

2 September

1869 Commissioners appointed in Southland to negotiate reunion with Otago.
1893 Bank Note Issue Act passed, enabling the Government to declare banknotes as legal tender.
1939 First shot of World War II, twelve hours before war declared, fired at Fort Dorset, Wellington, to halt a British ship.
1945 End of World War II for NZ when Air Vice-Marshal Leonard Isitt signed documents of Japanese surrender.
1960 Peter Snell and Murray Halberg won gold medals at the Olympic Games.

3 September

1839 F.E. Maning purchased land at Onoke, Hokianga, for £4 ($8) and £80 ($160) worth of goods.
1869 Government Life Insurance Act passed.
1939 Outbreak of World War II. NZ declared war on Germany at 9.30 pm (Great Britain at 11 am summer time).
1942 Beginning of the Allied invasion of Italy.
1958 First heart-lung machine used successfully at Greenlane Hospital, Auckland.

4 September

1840 New Zealand Banking Company, the first wholly NZ-owned bank, commenced business at Kororareka.

1863 Huria Matenga, the Grace Darling of NZ, swam with a line to rescue the crew of the *Delaware* off Pepin Island, Nelson.

5 September

1821 Hongi Hika embarked at the Bay of Islands with a fleet of canoes to besiege Mauinaina pa, Tamaki. Two thousand men as well as women and children were killed in the siege.
1939 Cabinet authorised the raising of a special force to form the nucleus of the 2nd NZ Expeditionary Force, Major-General B.C. Freyberg being appointed to the command.
1949 Introduction of multiple-unit electric railway coaches between Wellington and Paekakariki.
1957 Lord Cobham took office as Governor-General.

6 September

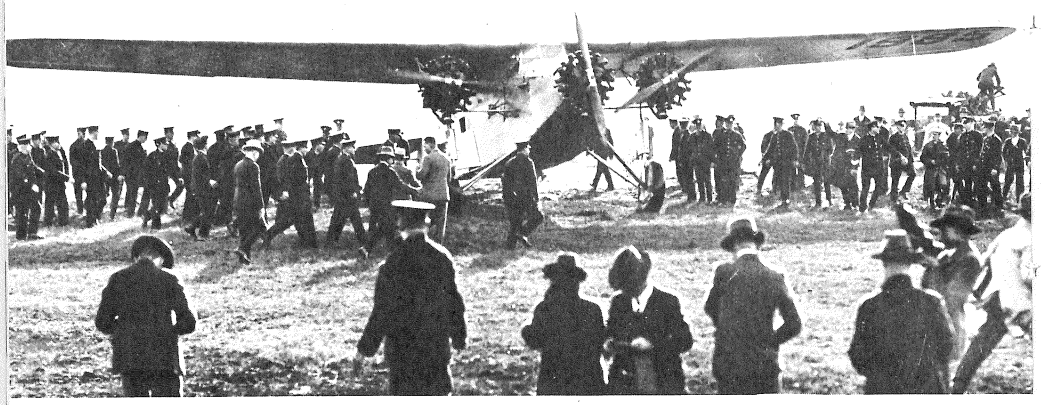
1841 First issue of the *Nelson Advertiser* published in London.
1843 Disallowance of Hobson's Land Ordinance of 18 January 1842 notified in the NZ *Government Gazette.*
1855 Colonel Thomas Gore Browne took office as Governor.
1878 The Christchurch–Dunedin railway line opened, the Governor and MPs among the first passengers.
1954 South-east Asia Collective Defence Treaty and Pacific Charter signed.

7 September

1825 Rev Samuel Marsden shipwrecked in the *Brampton* at Moturoa Island in the Bay of Islands
1853 At a farewell dinner given to Sir George Grey, Masters (after whom Masterton was named) proposed that the first town in the Wairarapa be named Grey (later Greytown).
1868 Second attack on Te Ngutu-o-te-manu, in which Von Tempsky was killed and Lt-Col. McDonnell's forces were repulsed with severe losses.
1880 Opening of Auckland Free Public Library.
1970 Twenty-thousand Post Office employees began a go-slow policy.

8 September

1848 The second public seal of NZ, and the seals of New Ulster and New Munster received in NZ.
1862 Gold discovered at Nokomai.
1862 First party of Albertland settlers arrived at Auckland on the *Matilda.*
1913 Opening of electric tramway service from Napier to Port Ahuriri.
1956 Hastings proclaimed a city.



Arrival of the Southern Cross, *1928*
The first successful crossing of the Tasman by air was the historic flight by Charles Kingsford-Smith and Charles Ulm and two crew members in the *Southern Cross*. The plane was also the first to make a west-east crossing on its return flight. An earlier flight from the United States to Australia in the same year had paved the way to the future air services to Australia and New Zealand. *Photo: Alexander Turnbull Library*

9 September

1863 Skirmish at Mauku, the first clash between Maoris and Volunteers in the Waikato.
1907 Colony of NZ formally became the Dominion of New Zealand, with effect from 26 September.
1952 An earth fall in the Rimutaka tunnel, then under construction, trapped several men, with one life lost.

10 September

1842 Death of Captain William Hobson, first Governor of NZ, at Auckland at the age of 49.
1842 Lt Willoughy Shortland appointed Administrator until 26 December 1843.
1864 Escape of Maori prisoners of war from Kawau Island.
1881 Opening of Invercargill Industrial Exhibition.
1885 The sum of £150,000 ($300,000) placed on the estimates for the Midland Railway reduced to £1,000 ($2,000).

11 September

1871 King Country first penetrated after the Maori Wars by Major W.G. Mair.

1880 Train blown off the rails at Siberia on the Rimutaka Incline, three children killed and eleven adults injured.
1928 Charles Kingsford-Smith arrived at Wigram after the first trans-Tasman flight in the *Southern Cross,* taking 14 h. 25 m.
1954 Last electric tram farewelled at the Square, Christchurch.

12 September

1864 Opening of the Dunedin Savings Bank.
1870 Act passed to establish a University of New Zealand.
1870 First Nelson–Wellington Rugby match played at Wellington.
1914 Disaster at Ralph's Mine, Huntly, forty-three men being killed by explosion and fire.
1939 Recruiting for the first overseas force of 6,600 men commenced.

13 September

1819 Launching of ten-ton flat-bottomed boat at Kerikeri, the first boat to be built in the North Island.
1840 Arrival at Auckland of the barque *Platina,* bringing dissatisfied colonists from the New Zealand Company settlement at Wellington.

14 September

1825 Baptism of Rangi, the first Wesleyan Maori convert.
1835 The Baron de Thierry sent an announcement to James Busby that he was on his way to NZ to establish a sovereign government.
1850 Duel fought by William Gisborne and Mr Blackmore, resulting in Gisborne's suspension as a Justice of the Peace.
1876 Second longest sitting of Parliament, 72 h. 12 m.
1894 Mahuta Tawhiao Potatau Te Wherowhero elected third Maori King.
1968 Cardigan Bay won $7,500 at New Jersey, bringing total winnings to more than $1,000,000. The Mayor of Yonkers declared a Cardigan Bay Day.

15 September

1840 The barque *Anna Watson* brought government officers and "mechanics" from the Bay of Islands to the new capital at Auckland.
1863 First meeting of the Wellington Town Board.
1870 Wellington Town Board ceased to function.
1872 Scandinavian immigrants arrived at Napier on the *Hovding.*
1969 First production of steel at Glenbrook.

Blenheim-Havelock Coach Service
Although the first coach journey from Blenheim to Havelock was made in 1867, a regular transport service did not begin until 1878. The photograph shows the coach taking on mail at Havelock Post Office. The first coach journey from Blenheim to Nelson was made in 1885. The team was not changed on the two-way journey of 165 miles (264 km) in four days.

16 September

1840 Precise location of the capital (Auckland) determined, according to Mrs Felton Mathew, wife of the Surveyor-General.
1844 Flagstaff at Kororareka cut down for the first time.
1867 First coach from Blenheim to Havelock, taking fifteen hours.
1905 First NZ Rugby football team, subsequently known as All Blacks, began its tour of Great Britain.
1946 The Commandery of the Order of St John in NZ elevated to a Priory.
1963 First international women's table tennis championship played between Australia and NZ at Sydney.

17 September

1888 Quintin McKinnon and Ernest Mitchell began to cut a track from Lake Te Anau to the Clinton Valley.
1908 Light dues imposed on ships at all ports to pay for lighthouse maintenance.
1952 Population of NZ passed the two million mark.
1957 The Hermitage, Mount Cook, destroyed by fire.

18 September

1840 Formal possession taken of Auckland as the capital of NZ and the flag raised and saluted.
1853 Pioneers of the Waipu settlement arrived at Auckland in the *Gazelle.*

1931 Announcement of the formation of a coalition government to cope with the problems of the Depression.
1943 NZ forces landed at Vella Lavella to clear out Japanese forces.
1957 Sir Leslie Munro elected president of United National General Assembly.

19 September

1840 Thorndon gazetted as the site of the New Zealand Company settlement in place of Petone.
1857 *Te Karere Maori* (The Maori Messenger) first published in Wellington.
1865 Parliamentary vote for the political separation of the two islands defeated by thirty-one to seventeen votes.
1893 Electoral Bill which extended franchise to women passed by the Governor.
1947 Cabinet empowered the DSIR to convene a meeting to ensure the safe handling of radioactive isotypes.
1949 NZ pound devalued in concert with UK and Commonwealth countries.

20 September

1895 Family Homes Protection Act passed.
1950 Setting up of a Totalisator Agency Board approved by the Minister of Internal Affairs.

21 September

1839 Colonel William Wakefield landed at Petone with an advance party and, at the invitation of Te Wharepouri and Te Puni, set out to explore the Hutt Valley.
1879 Auckland–Hamilton Railway completed.
1881 William Rolleston asked Parliament for a grant of £100,000 ($200,000) to settle the situation at Parihaka.

22 September

1844 William Colenso admitted to deacon's orders.
1844 Rev A.H. Brown inducted as Archdeacon of Tauranga, at Kerikeri.
1865 Public meeting attended by 4,000 Aucklanders to advocate political separation of the North and South Islands.
1875 First inter-provincial Rugby match, Wellington v Otago, played at Dunedin.

Pelorus Jack
From 1882 to 1912 the dolphin popularly known as Pelorus Jack escorted vessels across Admiralty Bay, north of French Pass. His regular appearance drew tourists to the crossing. In 1904 the dolphin was protected by Order in Council. After twenty-four years of association with vessels in Cook Strait, Pelorus Jack was last seen in November or December 1912. The Maoris in this part of New Zealand had a legend about the same or a similar dolphin. *Photo: National Publicity Studios*

23 September

1839 Maori *korero* at Port Nicholson to consider the sale of land to Colonel Wakefield.
1862 Kawarau proclaimed a goldfield.
1887 Te Heuheu Tukino IV (Horonuku) signed a deed presenting the mountain tops of Tongariro, Ngauruhoe, and Ruapehu to the nation as a national park.
1959 First conference of the Consumer Council, attended by 150 delegates.

24 September

1881 Opening of telephone exchange at Christchurch.
1905 Lionel Terry, the "Yellow Peril" fanatic, murdered a Chinese at Wellington to draw attention to his crusade.
1939 Eleven men died of asphyxiation in the Glen Afton mine, Huntly.
1949 Opening of trolley bus service from Auckland to Herne Bay.

25 September

1869 Te Kooti defeated at Ononga Hill, south of Taupo, by a Maori force under Captain St George and Lt Preece.
1914 The *Kairaki* wrecked in a gale off Greymouth with loss of seventeen lives.
1967 Referendum on hotel hours resulted in a two-to-one decision to revert to a closing time of 10 pm, and for the Parliamentary term to remain at three years.

26 September (Dominion Day)

1897 Reading of the Riot Act in Christchurch as a result of public resentment at A.B. Worthington, a religious impostor.
1904 Pelorus Jack, the famous Cook Strait dolphin, protected by Order in Council.
1907 New Zealand became a Dominion.
1907 First publication of *The Dominion* newspaper.

27 September

1939 Colonel Wakefield entered into an agreement with Te Wharepouri and Te Puni and other chiefs for the purchase of land in the Hutt Valley.
1849 Meeting held in London to discuss the possibility of steamship communication with NZ.
1858 The dioceses of Nelson, Waiapu, and Wellington constituted by letters patent.
1920 Lord Jellicoe took office as Governor-General.
1948 Meat rationing ended.

28 September

1793 The sealing vessel *Britannia* called at Dusky Sound to pick up some of her crew left there eleven months before.
1819 Rev Samuel Marsden, Thomas Kendall, and W.G. Puckey left the Bay of Islands on a journey to Hokianga.
1834 Soldiers, marines, and sailors landed at Taranaki from HMS *Alligator* to attack the Waimate pa to rescue Mrs Betty Guard.
1891 Land and Income Tax Act passed.

29 September

1842 The schooner *Richmond,* built by Captain Sinclair and sons, made her maiden voyage from Wellington with Captain Sinclair and Ebenezer Hay.
1846 Opening of St Mary's Church, New Plynouth.
1858 Queen Victoria issued a decree making Nelson a bishop's see and Nelson town a city.
1915 The Hermitage, Mount Cook, opening for skiing for the first time, using Mueller Hut as a base.

Operation Deep Freeze, 1963
The advent of long-range C-121 Constellations and C-103s brought a new dimension to Antarctic research and discovery. When the aircraft of Operation Deep Freeze began their long flights, the journey from Christchurch to McMurdo Sound could be made in a few hours, enabling equipment to be flown in quickly, and US and NZ scientists and other personnel to commence work without delay. The photograph, taken in 1963, shows the towering mountains between McMurdo Sound and the South Pole. *Photo: Official US Navy Photograph*

30 September

1834 Rescue of Mrs Betty Guard at Waimate pa, Opunake.
1837 The Baron de Thierry issued an address from Sydney to residents of NZ, claiming sovereignty.
1839 Colonel William Wakefield took formal possession of Port Nicholson in the name of the New Zealand Company.
1880 John Plimmer, James Wallace, and T.L. Travers called a public meeting to form the Wellington & West Coast Railway Company.
1962 Sir Guy Powles took office as New Zealand's first Ombudsman.
1963 Operation Deep Freeze made its first regular flight from Christchurch to McMurdo Sound.

1 October

1870 Foundation of the Canterbury Museum by Sir Julius von Haast.
1887 Opening of the first inland parcel post service.
1943 NZ fighter planes shot down seven Japanese divebombers at Vella Lavella.

1948 NZ Rugby Union ruled that no Maoris be included in the All Black team for South Africa.
1957 Change to decimal currency recommended by a committee appointed by the Minister of Finance.

2 October

1859 Dr Ferdinand Hochstetter completed his geological survey of the North Island.
1893 Alcholic Liquor Sale Control Act passed, enabling licences to be controlled by electoral voting.
1959 Takapuna achieved city status.
1965 Porirua achieved city status.

3 October

1842 Election of the first Wellington Municipal Corporation.
1864 Wellington chosen by an Australian Commission as the new seat of government.
1916 NZ Division withdrawn from the Somme on 3 and 4 October.
1918 Anzac Mounted Division finished its campaign in Palestine, during which 10,000 prisoners were captured.

4 October

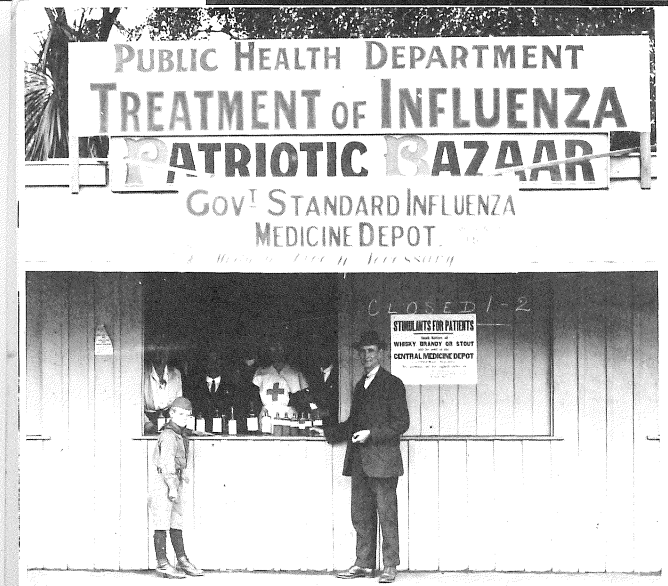
1839 The *Tory* left Port Nicholson for Cloudy Bay and the Wairau.
1858 New Provinces Act passed.
1862 The pastoralists Low and McGregor began goldmining at Maori Jack's find at Arrow Point.
1864 Dr James Hector arrived at Queenstown from the West Coast after discovering a practical route from the Hollyford Valley to Lake Wakatipu.
1917 NZ Division attacked the Gravenstafe Spur before dawn at Passchendaele, with 1,701 casualties.

5 October

1840 First recorded auction sale in NZ, at the Bay of Islands.
1866 Execution of the Kelly gang at Nelson.
1866 First Stamp Duties Act passed.
1899 Canterbury members of the first NZ Contingent left Christchurch for service in the South African War.

6 October

1862 William Fox reached the Arrow Gorge while searching for gold.
1899 Volunteers assembled at Karori, Wellington, for service in the South African War.



The Influenza Epidemic of 1918
The poster on the left reads: "INFLUENZA DEPT MEDICINE SUPPLIED ONLY TO POOR PEOPLE with actual bad cases in the house Or to those who have been written to. SPECIAL OTHER AID NO OTHER PERSON SUPPLIED." The right-hand poster reads: "STIMULANTS FOR PATIENTS Small bottles of WHISKY, BRANDY OR STOUT will be sold at the CENTRAL MEDICAL DEPOT Cathedral Square for patients, on the signed order of Dr Chesson, Health Officer or any medical practitioner or Nurse Maude." *Photo: The Press, Christchurch*

7 October

1769 Land at Young Nick's Head sighted by Nicholas Young of the *Endeavour* at 2 pm.*
1863 Dr Hector arrived at Dunedin and was publicly welcomed after his traverse from the Hollyford Valley to Queenstown.
1868 Opening of the Otago Museum.

8 October

1834 John Guard's son John rescued from the Maoris after the wreck of the *Harriet.*
1890 Fire at the Government Printing Office, Wellington.
1933 Koroki Mahuta Te Wherowhero elected the fifth Maori king.

9 October

1769 Cook, Banks, and Solander first went ashore in NZ at the future site of Gisborne.*
1841 Captain Arthur Wakefield and a party of surveyors reached an anchorage at the Astrolabe Roads.
1842 Five hundred immigrants arrived at Auckland by the *Duchess of Argyle* and the *Jane Gifford.*
1846 Ordinance passed for the establishment of a constabulary force.
1862 William Fox found gold at the Arrow River.
1863 Charles Townshend, government agent, and two men drowned while crossing the Grey River.

**Note:* All dates of Cook's visits are taken from ship's time.

10 October

1835 On receipt of de Thierry's declaration of intention to establish independent sovereignty, James Busby issued an official address to inform the chiefs of the Baron's intention.
1841 G.A. Selwyn appointed first (and only) Bishop of NZ by letters patent.
1844 Proclamation issued waiving the Crown's pre-emptive right over certain districts (repealed in December 1845).
1867 Act passed to form four Maori electorates.
1953 Flight-Lieutentant R. Burton in an RAF Canberra won the London to Christchurch Air Race in 23 h. 51 m.

11 October

1831 First Pakeha wedding in NZ: W.G. Puckey married to Matilda Davis at Paihia.
1861 Charles Carlos established the first Cobb & Co. coach service to the Central Otago goldfields, between Dunedin and Gabriel's Gully.
1872 Wi Tako called to the Legislative Council, the first Maori to be so appointed.
1880 Formation of the first swimming club in NZ, the Christchurch Amateur Swimming Club.
1918 Wireless message received from the *Niagara* advising that there were many cases of influenza on board—the first signs of the coming epidemic.
1948 Final NZEF draft arrived back from Japan.
1970 Riot at Paremoremo security prison, four warders being taken hostage.

12 October

1838 James Clendon appointed first United States consul in NZ.
1875 Abolition of the Provinces Act passed by the Legislative Council.
1888 First alpine club formed at Milford between 12 and 14 October.
1898 Suicide of the Hon. W.J.M. Larnach in Parliament Buildings.
1961 Abolition of capital punishment.

13 October

1864 Beginning of the goldrush to Blackstone Hill, Otago.
1869 First velocipede race held at Oamaru.
1900 Public Health Act passed.
1928 Charles Kingsford Smith and C.H. Ulm took off in the *Southern Cross* for Australia from Blenheim.
1941 First gold recovered from the *Niagara* by salvage operations.

Jean Batten arrives at Mangere Airport, 1936
Leaving from Lympne aerodrome, Kent, on 5 October 1936 Miss Jean Batten flew solo in her Percival Gull, reaching New Zealand eleven days later. This was the first England-New Zealand solo flight, and caused great enthusiasm. On the journey she established another record in completing the distance to Sydney in eight days. Miss Batten was the first New Zealand-born person to be included in Madame Tussaud's Museum in London.
Photo: NZ Herald

14 October

1862 Charles Cameron, gold prospector, reached the watershed of the West Coast in his search for a pass.
1878 Wreck of the barque *Felixstowe* near the mouth of the Otaki River with the loss of four lives.
1928 Decision to extend summer time from 6 November, but to reduce it from one hour to half an hour.
1953 Richard Nixon, the US Vice-President, visited Auckland.

15 October

1769 Cape Kidnappers named by Captain Cook.
1875 Fire in Queen Street, Auckland, caused damage amounting to £40,000 ($80,000).
1877 Sir George Grey took office as premier.

16 October

1848 Severe earthquake began at Wellington and continued until 24 October, with damage amounting to £14,000 ($28,000) and was felt in many parts of NZ.
1872 Thirteen Danish and six Norwegian families arrived at future site of Dannevirke.
1914 Main body of the NZEF left NZ.
1936 Jean Batten arrived at Mangere at the conclusion of first solo flight by a woman from Great Britain.
1964 Peter Snell won gold medal at the Olympic Games, 800 metres in 1 m 45.1 s.

17 October

1769 The *Endeavour* turned northwards, and Cook named Cape Turnagain.
1774 Cook returned to NZ for the third time on his second voyage, and sighted land near Cape Egmont from the *Resolution.*
1841 G.A. Selwyn consecrated Bishop of New Zealand at Lambeth Chapel.
1888 McKinnon Pass discovered and crossed by Quintin McKinnon and E. Mitchell.
1896 Abolition of property qualification for voters.

18 October

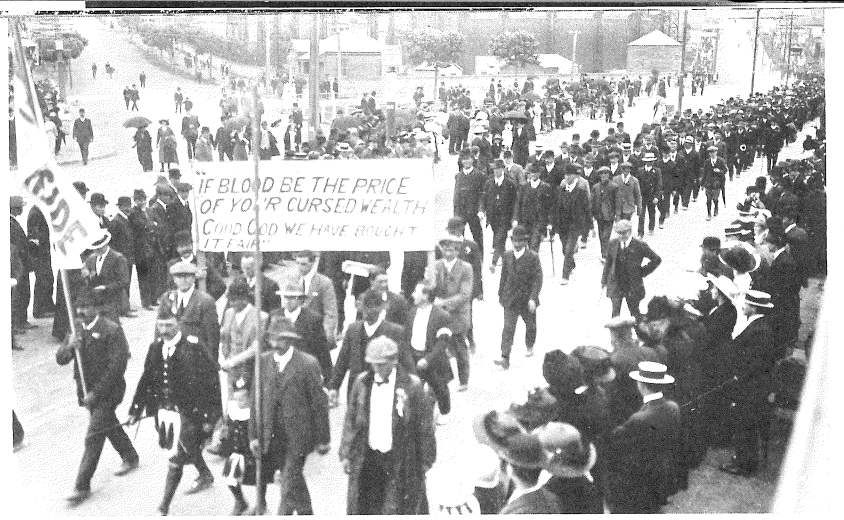
1846 Opening of eight-mile rail tramway between Invercargill and Makarewa.
1876 Steam dredge *Vulcan* launched at Dunedin.
1894 Shops and Shop Assistants Act passed to limit hours of business in shops.

19 October

1774 Captain Cook anchored again at Ship Cove on his second visit to NZ, and found evidence of the visit of the *Adventure.*
1862 William Fox and party arrived at Arrow Flat to take up gold claims.
1888 Visit of General William Booth of the Salvation Army.
1899 First celebration of Labour Day to commemorate the eight-hour day as an official holiday. It was first scheduled for the second Wednesday of October, but is now held on the last Monday in October.
1952 Fire in printing works in Dunedin caused damage to the value of £1,000,000 ($2,000,000).

20 October

1840 Provisional purchase of the present site of Auckland by Captain W.C. Symonds from the Maoris.
1866 Steamer *Lyttelton* commenced a service between Blenheim, Wellington, and Nelson.
1868 Bishop Selwyn farewelled on his return to England.
1943 Appointment of first jurywoman in NZ, Mrs E.E. Kingston, at Auckland.
1944 Third Division, which fought in the Pacific area, disbanded.
1962 First Outward Bound course held at Cobham School, Anakiwa, from 20 October until 12 November.



Watersiders March in protest at Auckland, 1913
A confrontation between watersider workers and shipowners led to nationwide support by other unions. Thousands of special constables, including "Massey's Cossacks", young farmers mounted on horses, were enrolled to intimidate the strikers and the Army and Navy were called in to assist. As W.B. Sutch says, in *Poverty and Progress in New Zealand*: "The employers had caught the more militant unions off-balance and, with the help of the farmers, the Massey Government and the arbitration laws had again been successful."
Photo: Alexander Turnbull Library

21 October

1890 Te Mahuki Manukura occupied Te Kuiti in anticipation of the Maori millenium that was to dawn on 2 November.
1899 First contingent of 215 officers and men left Wellington to serve in the South African War.
1905 NZ Rugby football team first called "All Blacks" at Taunton, when it played against Somerset County.
1912 Formation of the Petone Marxian Club, the first Marxian organisation in NZ.

22 October

1874 The Superintendent of Westland and a party of surveyors left on the *Waipara* to establish the Jackson Bay settlement.
1905 Disastrous fire in the commercial centre of Wellington.
1913 Lockout of waterside workers at Wellington led to a waterfront strike, which in turn led to a nation-wide strike and threatened the economy of NZ.
1967 World motor-racing championship won by Dennis Hulme.

23 October

1852 News of a gold discovery at Coromandel by Charles Ring reached Auckland.

1869 Proclamation that the Southern Cross on the blue ensign of the RNR be used on Government vessels.
1871 Manufacture of cloth began at Mosgiel.
1894 Dairy Industry Act passed to provide inspection and grading of dairy produce for export.
1900 Beginning of night attack by the NZ Division at El Alamein.
1948 First major passenger plane accident when a Lockheed Electra airliner crashed on Mt Ruapehu and all thirteen occupants killed.

24 October (United Nations Day)

1845 650 British troops landed from the *North Star* at Kororareka.
1852 Opening of the Auckland Museum in a cottage at Grafton Road.
1904 Grand Hotel, Rotorua, destroyed by fire.

25 October

1831 The catechism *Ko te Katikihama III,* the first book printed in NZ, in September 1830, received by the Church Missionary Society.
1839 Colonel Wakefield signed a deed of purchases for a large area, which included part of Nelson and Marlborough provinces, with Te Rauparaha and other chiefs at Kapiti Island.
1864 Formation of Flockowners' Association.
1864 Sir George Grey issued peace proposals to the Maori tribes.
1921 First flight between Invercargill and Auckland, by a DH9 of NZ Aero Transport (the forerunner of Mount Cook Airlines).

26 October

1796 First recorded whaling ship to visit NZ, the *Mermaid,* sighted the Kaikoura Mountains.
1826 Captain Herd arrived at the Bay of Islands with sixty immigrants, subsequently proceeding to Hokianga.
1831 The capture of Kaiapohia pa by Te Rauparaha.
1832 Land at the Wairau purchased from Te Rauparaha by John Blenkinsopp.
1868 Wooden paddle steamer *Antrim* launched on Lake Wakatipu.

27 October

1728 Birth of Captain James Cook.
1831 Revs William Williams and Thomas Chapman visited Rotorua.
1888 Formal proclamation of the British Protectorate of the Cook Islands.
1943 NZ force landed at Mono and Stirling Islands in the Treasury Group.

Kanui te utu–Money Just Paid! 1898
The Old Age Pensions Bill, for which Prime Minister Seddon fought so long, was finally passed in 1898. It was debated and fought for clause by clause, for there were Members of Parliament who believed that it would make people thriftless, and a nation of paupers. Although the amount was very small, it made a difference to the lives of the recipients. In later years, under a Labour Government, pensions and social security benefits were introduced on a much wider scale. *Photo: National Archives*

28 October

1835 James Busby called a meeting of thirty-five chiefs at Waitangi to sign a Declaration of Independence in the name of the Confederation of Chiefs and Tribes of New Zealand, and to repudiate the claims of the Baron de Thierry.
1890 Wreck of the *Ventnor,* containing 499 coffins with the remains of the Chinese who had died in NZ, off Omapere, and with the loss of thirteen lives.
1898 The McLean Motor-Car Act passed, giving William McLean "and others" the right to drive cars.
1960 Constitution of Western Samoa adopted and enacted.

29 October

1830 The *Elizabeth* (Captain Stewart) chartered by Te Rauparaha and set out for Akaroa, where Tamaiharanui was captured.
1841 Settlers arrived at the Manukau Harbour on the *Brilliant* to form the Cornwallis settlement.
1878 Sir George Grey's first Land Tax Act passed.
1894 Wreck of the *Wairarapa* at Great Barrier Island, with the loss of 121 lives.
1955 First commercial newsprint made at Kawerau.

30 October

1843 Dunedin so named by the Scottish publisher W. Chambers, but not adopted until 1846.
1905 Workers' Dwellings Act passed.
1913 First clash of waterside workers and troops of "specials" at Wellington.
1918 A large petition with 242,001 signatures, for Prohibition of the Sale of Alcohol, presented to Parliament.
1965 National Library Act passed.

31 October

1769 Captain Cook named East Cape, Cape Runaway, and Hicks Bay.
1868 The *New Zealand Gazette* announced NZ mean time to be 11½ hours ahead of Greenwich time.
1917 NZ Brigade seized the redoubt at Tel el Saba, Beersheba.

1 November (Anniversary Day of Hawke's Bay and Marlborough)

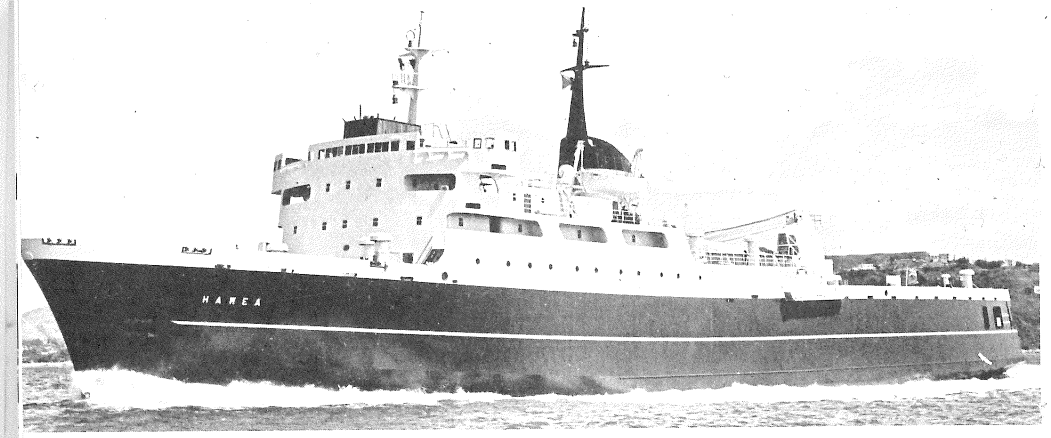
1858 Separation of Hawke's Bay from Wellington by Order in Council.
1859 Marlborough separated from Nelson and proclaimed a province by Order in Council.
1876 Abolition of the Provinces Act of 1875 came into effect, local government and municipal boroughs taking over the duties of provincial councils.
1906 Opening of the NZ International Exhibition at Christchurch.
1941 Introduction of the general medical services benefit under the Social Security scheme.
1942 NZ Division together with three British brigades broke the Axis line at El Alamein on the night of 1–2 November.

2 November

1791 Captain Vancouver arrived at Dusky Sound in the *Discovery* and stayed three weeks.
1898 Old Age Pensions Act passed.
1899 Captain Lorraine lost at sea after a balloon ascent at Christchurch.
1933 Formation of the NZ Antarctic Society at Wellington.

3 November

1881 Te Whiti and his followers dispersed at Parihaka.
1884 Supposed first co-operative butter factory in NZ opened at Longburn, Palmerston North.
1886 Last spike of the Manawatu railway line driven at Otaihanga.
1955 Opening of the Rimutaka railway tunnel.



The Hawea, *New Zealand's First Roll-on Roll-off Ferry, 1967*
Containerisation and roll-on roll-off ferries were the two big advances made in transportation by sea in the 1960s and 1970s. The *Hawea* was the first ship built to facilitate the transport of cargo across the Tasman by modern methods. It entered into service in November 1967.

4 November

1769 Captain Cook arrived at Mercury Bay and remained there until 15 November to observe the transit of Mercury.
1837 The Baron de Thierry, self-styled Sovereign Chief of New Zealand and King of Nukuhiva, arrived at Hokianga.
1918 NZ Division entered Le Quesnoy and captured 2,000 prisoners, 60 field guns, and hundreds of machine guns.

5 November

1774 Captain Cook discovered the southern outlet of Queen Charlotte Sound, later named Tory Channel.
1880 Te Whiti and Tohu placed under arrest at Parihaka by a force of Armed Constabulary and volunteer troops led by John Bryce.
1913 The "Battle of Featherston Street", when strikers tried to prevent racehorses being shipped from Wellington to Christchurch.
1967 The *Hawea,* NZ's first roll-on roll-off ship, arrived at Auckland.

6 November

1837 Plan by the original New Zealand Company to establish an independent native government under the protection of the Crown, submitted to Lord Glenelg.
1882 Formation of East and West Coast Railway League formed in Canterbury.
1895 Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) began a visit to NZ.
1908 Official completion of the North Island Main Trunk Railway.
1927 Introduction of daylight saving, clocks being advanced by one hour until 4 March.
1930 First weekly air service begun between Christchurch and Dunedin.

7 November

1839 Revs Henry Williams and Octavius Hadfield arrived at Port Nicholson on their way to establish a CMS mission station at Waikanae.
1896 First commercial film screening in NZ, when "moving pictures" shown at "Edison's Cinematographe" in Christchurch, less than a year after the first film shown in Paris.
1901 State Coal Mines Act passed.
1970 The difficult Caroline Face of Mt Cook conquered by two climbers.

8 November

1793 Lieutenant-Governor King left Norfolk Island on a visit to NZ.
1809 Departure of the *Boyd* from Sydney, bound for Whangaroa to load spars and then to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope.
1839 Colonel Wakefield persuaded Ngati-Awa chiefs at Queen Charlotte Sound to sell land at Cloudy Bay. There was a tumultuous scene as gifts were distributed.
1870 Proclamation of the reunion of Southland and Otago.
1942 Sixth Commando Group landed by the *Awatea* at Algiers, during the North Africa campaign.

9 November

1820 Revs Samuel Marsden and John Butler became the first two Europeans to cross the Manukau Harbour, on 9 and 10 November.
1867 Completion of the 1¼ miles (2 km) railway tunnel between Lyttelton and Christchurch.
1885 Opening of the Jewish synagogue at Auckland.
1902 Wreck of the SS *Elingamite* on West King Island with the loss of forty-five lives.
1962 Sir Bernard Fergusson took office as Governor General.

10 November

1769 Scientists on the *Endeavour* observed the Transit of Mercury at Cook's Beach, Mercury Bay.
1868 Te Kooti and his followers crossed the Patutahi ford and killed twenty-nine Europeans and thirty-two loyal Maoris at Poverty Bay.
1869 First meeting of the Otago University Council.
1880 The Sutherland Falls discovered by Donald Sutherland and John Mackay.
1931 Introduction of airmail postage stamps.

Armistice Day Celebrations in Auckland, 1918
The end of a protracted war brings relief to pent up feelings everywhere. Queen Street, Auckland, presents an animated scene with cheering, flag-waving crowds–in spite of the onset of the dreaded influenza epidemic. 11 November is still observed as a Day of Remembrance. *Photo: NZ Herald*

11 November (Day of Remembrance)

1774 Captain Cook left NZ at the conclusion of his second visit.
1830 Te Rauparaha returned to Kapiti Island on the brig *Elizabeth* after the massacre at Akaroa with the captured chief Tamaiharanui and his daughter.
1918 Armistice Day, World War I.
1921 First plane flight from Wellington to Nelson.
1942 21 Battalion stormed the Sollum Pass before dawn, taking 600 prisoners, thus opening the way into Libya.
1948 Timaru achieved city status.

12 November

1849 First ascent of Mt Tapuaenuku when Lieutenant-Governor E.J. Eyre, J.W. Hamilton and others camped on the main spur.
1855 First election of Members of the House of Representatives under responsible government.
1948 The barque *Pamir* formally restored to Finnish ownership.
1960 Official opening of the road from Haast to Otago.

13 November

1842 Bishop G.A. Selwyn and Chief Justice Sir William Martin camped on the bank of the Waipawa River on their way to Ahuriri (Napier).

1849 Royal Charter granted for the incorporation of the Canterbury Association.
1863 First issue of the *New Zealand Herald.*
1950 Wool prices 200 per cent above the previous year's price at Auckland.

14 November

1823 Rev Samuel Marsden and Rev Samuel and Mrs Leigh left the Bay of Islands for Sydney on the *Dragon.*
1845 Captain George Grey arrived at Auckland.
1863 Gifts presented to Huria Matenga at Nelson for her heroism in the rescue of the crew of the *Delaware* on 4 September.
1959 Precision approach radar (first in the world) in operation at Wellington airport.

15 November

1769 Captain Cook flew the flag of Great Britain for the first time in NZ at Mercury Bay and "took formal possession of the place".
1861 First issue of the *Otago Daily Times* published.
1875 Bush fire at Waimate from 15 to 23 November, in which seventy cottages and five sawmills were destroyed.
1929 Linton mine disaster, with loss of three lives.
1958 Opening of the Atiamuri Hydro-electric power station and the first commercial power generated at Wairakei geothermal power project.

16 November

1840 Charter for erecting the colony of New Zealand, which provided for its administration as a colony, signed by the Queen.
1902 Arrival of the Antarctic exploration vessel *Morning* at Lyttelton.
1938 Adoption of the NZ civil air ensign approved by the Crown.
1970 Government announced a two-month price freeze to halt inflation.

17 November

1773 Massacre of some of the crew of the *Adventure* at Grass Cove, Queen Charlotte Sound.
1840 Bishop Pompallier arrived at Waikouaiti in the *Sancta Maria.*
1851 Purchase of the Ahuriri Block completed by Donald McLean.
1902 Official opening of electric tram service at Auckland by Sir John Logan Campbell.
1921 First broadcast of speech in Australasia by Professor Jack of Otago University, Dunedin, leading to regular broadcasts of speech and music.

Ballantyne's Building, Christchurch, after the Fire, 1947
The worst single tragedy and loss of life by fire occurred in November 1947 in the old-established drapery firm of Ballantynes in Colombo Street, Christchurch. The alarm was first given at 3.46 pm when the store was crowded with shoppers. Within half an hour the building was gutted, and forty-one people were burned to death. The Royal Commission of Inquiry which sat for sixty-five days and heard 186 witnesses was unable to determine the cause of the fire. *Photo: Christchurch Star-Sun*

18 November

1840 New Zealand Company's charter drafted by Lord John Russell.
1845 Captain George Grey took office as Governor.
1867 First train through Christchurch–Lyttelton tunnel.
1895 Colonial Bank, in liquidation, handed books and cash to the Bank of New Zealand.
1905 State Fire Insurance Act passed.
1941 NZ Division, part of the eighth Army, entered Libya.
1947 Fire at Ballantynes, Christchurch, with loss of forty-one lives.

19 November

1841 First settlers arrived at New Plymouth.
1847 Thomas Brunner reached his farthest south at Tititira Head.
1875 First railway train ran in Auckland.
1968 Aircraft carrier USS *America,* 77,600 tonnes, visited Wellington.

20 November

1841 Mrs Robertson, family, and servant murdered by Maketu at the Bay of Islands.
1862 William Fox and party deposited 260 ozs (7 kilos) of gold at Dunstan.

1862 Gold discovered Cardrona.
1862 First issue of the *Evening News,* Dunedin, the first penny paper published in NZ.
1880 Te Aroha proclaimed a goldfield.
1948 Dr B.G. Orbell caught a notornis in Fiordland.
1963 Cook Strait first conquered by swimmer Barry Devenport in 11 h. 13 m.

21 November

1842 S.J. Cotterell and party discovered the Wairau Plain.
1863 General Cameron's forces successfully stormed defences at Rangiriri.
1961 An Aero-Commander passenger plane crashed on Mt Ruapehu, killing the pilot and five passengers.
1967 NZ dollar devalued by 19.45 per cent.

22 November

1791 The *Chatham* and *Discovery,* under the command of Captain Vancouver, left Dusky Sound.
1840 Bishop Pompallier held a service at Otakou, probably the first Christian service held at Otago Harbour.
1933 The pioneer Fiducia tram began service in Wellington.

23 November

1791 The Snares Islands discovered simultaneously by Captains Vancouver and Broughton.
1867 First ascent of Mt Tongariro, by Sir James Hector.
1867 First sparrows and starlings imported by the Auckland Acclimatisation Society.
1909 First ascent of Mt Aspiring, by Major Bernard Head and Guides Jack Clarke and Alex Graham.

24 November

1845 Sir George Grey landed at Kororareka, and was welcomed by 670 troops and friendly Maoris.
1847 Charter for the constitution, which came into effect on 1 January 1848, proclaimed by Sir George Grey.
1902 Inauguration of public service of the electric tramway system in Auckland postponed a week as some motormen from Sydney were in the wrecked *Elingamite.*
1954 First radioactive research undertaken to determine the effects of fallout from atomic explosions.
1959 Mysterious loss of MV *Holmglen,* which foundered without apparent cause near Timaru, with loss of fifteen men.

OPENING OF THE FIRST RAILWAY IN NEW ZEALAND, AT CHRISTCHURCH, CANTERBURY PROVINCE.—SEE PAGE [illegible]

Opening of the Christchurch–Ferrymead Line, 1863
The opening of the first railway line was a great event in Canterbury and in New Zealand history. The Canterbury Provincial Council had shown great courage and foresight in beginning railway construction less than forty years after the opening of George Stephenson's Stockton and Darlington line. Even greater courage was displayed in the determination to construct a tunnel to Lyttelton, which was first mooted in 1854 and begun in 1861. *Photo: Alexander Turnbull Library*

25 November

1862 General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of NZ constituted.
1907 Sir Edward Shackleton, in command of the *Nimrod,* arrived at Lyttelton on his first Antarctic expedition.
1958 Government announced that experimental television programmes could begin in Auckland in 1959.

26 November

1889 Opening of the New Zealand and South Seas Exhibition at Dunedin.
1893 First voting by women at Parliamentary elections, 120,000 voters being added to the rolls.
1909 First NZ branch of the Victoria League established at Auckland.
1941 NZ Division reached Tobruk on the night of 26–27 November and formed the Tobruk Corridor.

27 November

1839 Colonel Wakefield arrived at the Sugar Loaf Islands in the *Tory.*
1839 Rev John Butler left Hokianga on an overland journey to Wellington.
1967 Sir Arthur E. Porritt took office as Governor-General.

28 November

1843 The *Weekly News* first published by the *Southern Cross* at Auckland.
1859 Teira received 100 sovereigns ($200) in payment for land at Waitara.
1863 First issue of the *Auckland Weekly News.*
1910 The *Terra Nova,* with Captain R.F. Scott's last Antarctic expedition, sailed from Port Chalmers.
1929 Opening of the Auckland War Memorial Museum.
1943 First attack by the NZ Division in Italy, when 5 and 6 Brigades crossed the Sangro River.

29 November

1791 Chatham Islands first sighted by Captain Broughton of HMS *Chatham.*
1877 Education Act, providing for compulsory education, passed.
1880 Sir Arthur Gordon took office as Governor.
1886 First train from Wellington by the Manawatu line arrived at Palmerston North.
1901 Captain R.F. Scott in command of the *Discovery,* arrived at Lyttelton.
1947 North Island schools closed on account of the poliomyelitis epidemic, until 19 April 1948.
1969 First vote by twenty-year-olds at Parliamentary elections.

30 November

1769 Captain Cook anchored the *Endeavour* off Motu Arohia Island in the Bay of Islands and remained there until 6 December.
1773 The *Adventure,* commanded by Captain Furneaux, arrived at Queen Charlotte Sound five days after Cook's departure.
1885 Opening of Auckland Railway Station.

1 December (Anniversary Day of Westland)

1792 The *Britannia* left a party of sealers at Dusky Sound.
1813 Governor King of New South Wales issued an order requiring ships' captains to enter into a bond of £1,000 ($2,000) "to refrain from misconduct with regard to the natives" of NZ.
1849 The New Zealand Company agreed to reserve 2,500,000 acres (about 1 million hectares) as a site for the Canterbury Settlement.
1863 First train in NZ ran from Christchurch to Ferrymead.
1873 Westland Province separated from Canterbury.
1889 First NZ-built locomotive completed at Addington.
1941 Tobruk Corridor cut, with loss of a NZ field regiment and four battalions.

Recovery of bullion from the Niagara, *1941*
On 19 June 1940 the liner *Niagara,* carrying £2,500,000 ($5,000,000) worth of gold bars, was sunk by a German mine 45 km off Whangarei heads. The water was 140 yards (metres) deep, and salvage at this depth would create a world record, but an Australian syndicate announced that it would make the attempt. It proved a difficult and hazardous operation, but gold was recovered. The photograph shows the bank officials leaving the salvage vessel, with a diving suit in the background.
Photo: NZ Herald

2 December

1823 Baron de Thierry wrote to Earl Bathurst seeking protection for settlers in NZ, and was refused because NZ was not a British possession.
1871 Opening of steam tramway between Grahamstown and Tararu, Thames.
1952 Sir Willoughby Norrie took office as Governor-General.
1970 Decision made to extend Wellington Airport runway to take DC8 jets to maintain trans-Tasman route for ten to twelve years.

3 December

1846 Dr J. Logan Campbell initiated the Auckland Savings Bank.
1863 NZ Settlements Act passed to enable the Governor to confiscate land of Maori rebels.
1865 First ferry, the *Enterprise,* began service on the Waitemata Harbour.
1881 Opening of world's most southerly horse-tram service, at Invercargill.
1884 Sale of alcohol in the King Country forbidden by Government proclamation.
1910 First ascent of Mt Cook by a woman, Freda du Faur.

4 December

1849 The *Samuel Enderby,* first of three ships bringing colonists to the short-lived settlement on Auckland Island, arrived at Port Ross.
1861 Sir George Grey took office as Governor for the second time.
1865 Gold escort left Christchurch for the West Coast, but the three banks refused to send gold overland, and the escort returned by sea.
1951 RNZAF plane crashed at Mt Ruapehu, killing all four occupants.

5 December

1890 First election of Members of the House of Representatives under the one-man one-vote principle.
1931 Official opening of Milson aerodrome, Palmerston North.
1935 M.J. Savage took office as first Labour prime minister.
1938 Order in Council forbade the import or export of goods except under licence.

6 December

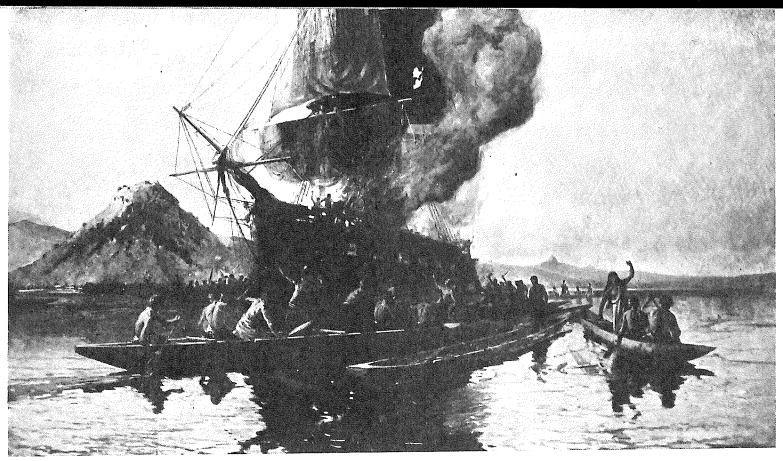
1769 The *Endeavour* struck a rock while leaving the Bay of Islands, but suffered no damage.
1877 Land Act, which replaced sixty-six statutes, came into force.
1884 Arrival in NZ of a petition from King Malietoa entreating Queen Victoria to annex Samoa.

7 December

1870 Sections taken up at Martins Bay, and the settlement established.
1876 The Surveyor-General, J.T. Thomson, reported to the Government on the coordination of the survey systems in the various provinces.
1882 Transit of Venus observed by officers of the Lands and Survey Department.
1883 Opening of the Industrial Exhibition at Christchurch.
1908 Wellington–Manawatu Railway Company purchased by the Government.
1941 Recovery of salvage gold from the *Niagara* completed.

8 December

1862 King Tawhiao wrote to the Governor asking why he was blamed by the Pakehas, and what evil he had done.
1863 British troops under General Cameron entered Ngaruawahia and hoisted the British flag.
1870 The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Auckland in HMS *Galatea* on his last visit to NZ.
1942 Fire at Seacliff Mental Hospital, Otago, in which thirty-three female patients died.



The Burning of the Boyd, *1809*
The crew of the *Boyd* had gone ashore to fell trees and were attacked by a party of Maoris and killed. The Maoris dressed themselves in the clothes of the murdered sailors and crept on board the vessel, while others attacked it from their canoes. One of the warriors snapped a flint-lock on a musket while sitting beside a barrel of gunpowder, which exploded, setting the ship on fire. This tragedy, in which many lives were lost, and a few survivors saved only by the efforts of the chief of a neighbouring tribe, postponed settlement in New Zealand for several years. *Photo: Auckland City Art Gallery*

9 December

1867 First passenger rail traffic through the Lyttelton–Christchurch tunnel.
1874 Transit of Venus successfully observed at Queenstown.
1877 Donald Sutherland arrived at Milford Sound.
1940 NZ and British forces advanced into Libya.

10 December

1842 First cricket match played at Nelson.
1867 Opening of the Thames goldfield.
1918 Repatriation Board of four cabinet ministers and a chief executive officer established by Act of Parliament.
1950 K-Force sailed for Korea.
1964 Regulations gazetted requiring New Zealanders who earned money overseas to repatriate it to NZ.
1969 First ironsand fed into a kiln at the Glenbrook steelworks.

11 December

1846 Thomas Brunner, with Kehu and Pikewate, left Fraser's farm in the Motueka Valley to begin their memorable third trip down the West Coast.
1847 Brunner began his return journey to Nelson after an accident in which his foot was crushed at Tititira, one hundred miles south of Arahura River.
1939 Advance party of the First Echelon of the NZ Division sailed for Egypt.

1940 SS *Claymore* left Whangarei to start the salvage of the *Niagara* gold.
1956 Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, arrived at Ohakea on a flying visit to NZ.
1969 The Bishop of Nelson appointed arbitrator in an industrial dispute.

12 December

1769 De Surville first sighted the NZ coast near Hokianga while Captain Cook was further north in the *Endeavour.*
1817 Several sailors killed at Murdering Beach. They had landed from the brig *Sophia* which had anchored in Otago Harbour the previous day.
1838 Lord Glenelg requested the Foreign Office to send an officer with consular powers to NZ.
1877 First ascent of Te Heuheu Peak, Mt Ruapehu by John and Thomas Allison.

13 December

1642 Abel Tasman first sighted NZ on the West Coast of the South Island.
1839 Colonel Wakefield purchased deeds from Blenkinsopp's widow, believing they entitled the New Zealand Company to land at the Wairau.
1917 News received of the escape of Count von Luckner from Motuihe Island.
1924 Sir Charles Fergusson took office as Governor-General.
1939 HMNZS *Achilles* took part in the destruction of the *Admiral Graf Spey* at the Battle of the River Plate.
1945 Hamilton reached city status.
1957 NZ dog team reached Depot 700 for rendezvous with the British trans-polar party.

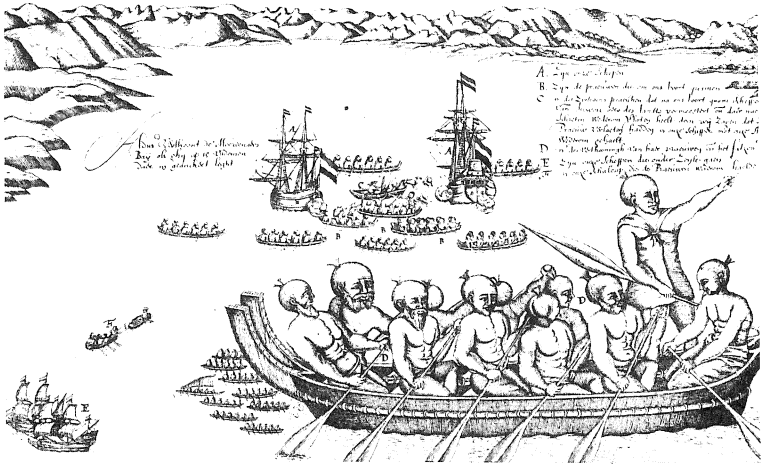
14 December

1796 Captain Cook first sighted North Cape.
1839 Rev Henry Williams arrived at Wanganui and preached to three hundred Maoris at Putiki-Wharanui the following day.
1961 New Zealand University succeeded by four autonomous universities.

15 December

1809 The *Boyd* plundered and burnt at Whangaroa after most of the crew and passengers had been killed. *
1907 J.D. Arnst became world rowing champion on the Wanganui River.
1934 The Duke of Gloucester arrived at Wellington on a visit to NZ.
1940 Commencement of salvage of *Niagara* gold by Diver Johnstone.
1960 Cabinet ordered work on the Nelson railway to be stopped.

**Note:* It has not been possible to trace the exact date of this important event, which delayed settlement in NZ for several years.



Abel Tasman's Vessel in Golden Bay, 1642
The first contact between Maori and Pakeha occurred in December 1642, when Tasman's vessels the *Heemskirk* and the *Zeehaen* anchored in Murderers Bay (now Golden Bay). Tasman gave the name because of a conflict between some of his crew in a ship's boat, in which four of his men were killed, and Maoris in canoes. *Photo: Alexander Turnbull Library*

16 December (Anniversary Day of Canterbury)

1850 First immigrant vessel for the Canterbury Settlement, the *Charlotte Jane,* arrived at Lyttelton, followed by the *Randolph* the same day.
1904 Christchurch Cathedral completed and opened for public worship.
1905 Memorable match All Blacks v. Wales, the only game lost by the touring side, 0–3.
1919 First official airmail flight by George Bolt and Leo Walsh, from Auckland to Dargaville.

17 December

1769 De Surville anchored in Lauriston Bay, named Doubtful Bay by Cook.
1773 Several of Furneaux's crew massacred at Grass Cove, Queen Charlotte Sound.
1864 Maori land near Auckland confiscated under the Settlements Act.
1920 New Zealand's mandate of Western Samoa confirmed by the League of Nations.
1944 5 Brigade of the NZ Division reached the Senio Valley, the campaign in the Romagna having cost 419 lives and 1,733 wounded.

18 December

1642 Tasman's two vessels, the *Heemskirk* and the *Zeehaen,* anchored in Golden Bay.
1769 Jean de Surville landed at Doubtless Bay in the *Saint Jean Baptiste.*

1879 Triennial Parliament Act passed, also enabling every male of twenty-one years and over to vote.
1902 First cable laid across the Pacific Ocean from Vancouver Island to Doubtless Bay in operation (the All-Red route).

19 December

1642 First conflict between Maoris and white men at Golden Bay, four of Tasman's crew being killed.
1912 Lord Liverpool took office as Governor.
1915 Withdrawal from Gallipoli and return by convoy to Egypt after 2,500 NZ soldiers had been killed and 5,000 wounded.
1938 First trolley bus service in Auckland—a free bus between Queen Street and Farmers' Trading Company.
1943 Minesweeper *South Sea* rammed and sunk by the *Wahine* off Point Halswell, Wellington.

20 December

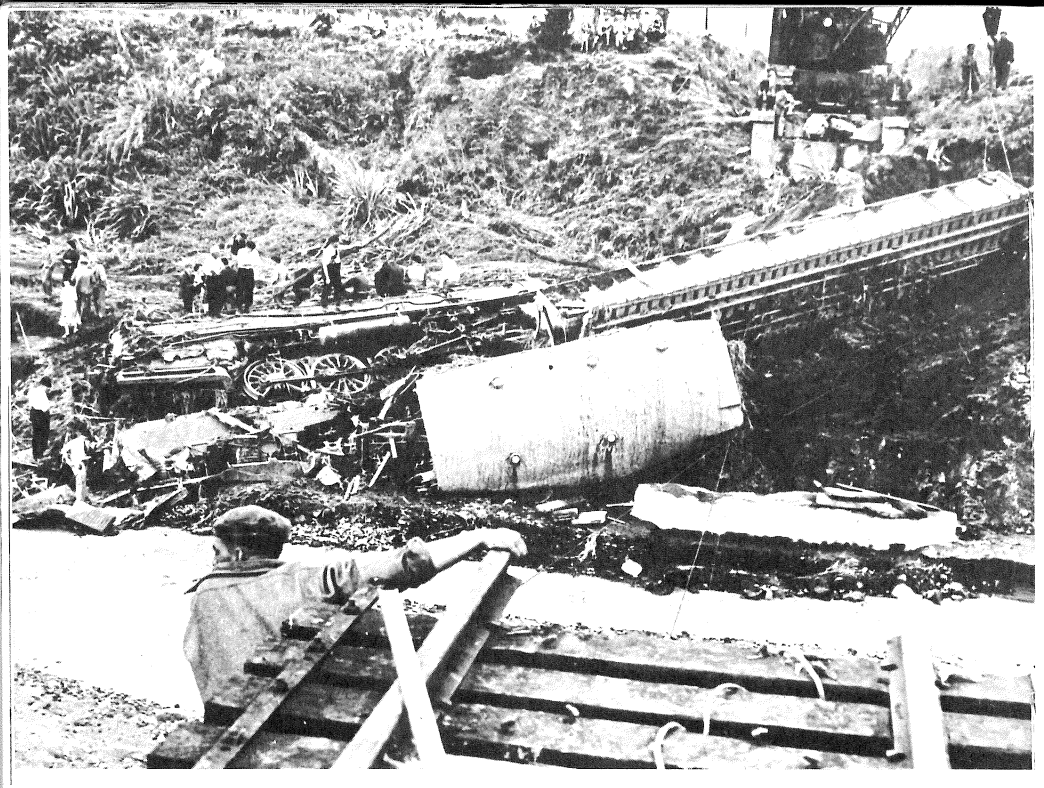
1840 Rev Samuel Ironside arrived at Cloudy Bay to establish a Wesleyan mission station.
1861 Gold discovered at Waipori, Dunedin.
1865 First large body of gold diggers arrived at the West Coast after crossing the Hurunui Saddle.
1913 Waterside workers' strike ended.
1971 RNZAF Orion aircraft flew to McMurdo Sound and back without landing.

21 December

1642 The *Heemskirk* and *Zeehaen* anchored in Admiralty Bay.
1835 HMS *Beagle* under the command of Captain Robert FitzRoy, with Charles Darwin aboard, anchored in the Bay of Islands and remained for several days.
1840 Dr John Logan Campbell set up his tent at Commercial Bay, Auckland.
1942 A de Havilland Dragonfly crashed into the sea on a Westport-Nelson flight; four passengers drowned, the pilot rescued.
1956 NZ Antarctic Expedition sailed from Bluff.
1971 Government announced decision to convert existing TV channels to colour by 31 October 1975.

22 December

1814 Rev Samuel Marsden's first arrival in NZ at the Bay of Islands.
1839 Dr Ernst Dieffenbach and James Heberley reached summit of Mt Egmont.
1858 Dr Ferdinand Hochstetter, geologist of the Austrian *Novara* expedition, arrived at Auckland and began a survey of Auckland and Nelson.



The Scene of the Tangiwai Railway Disaster, 1953
At a time of national rejoicing because of the visit of Queen Elizabeth II and the Duke of Edinburgh, the country was appalled by the disaster at Tangiwai. A holiday express train crashed through a bridge (across the Whangaehu River) which had been weakened by a lahar which swept down from Mt Ruapehu. The tragedy occurred late on Christmas Eve, and 151 lives were lost. No blame was attached to anyone—it was a major catastrophe due solely to natural causes. *Photo: NZ Herald*

23 December

1846 Issue of a Royal Charter dividing the Colony into two provinces.
1953 First visit to NZ of a reigning monarch, Queen Elizabeth II, and Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, who arrived at Auckland on the *Gothic*.

24 December

1814 Horses and cattle landed by Marsden at Rangihoua.
1857 First NZ-built steamship, the *Governor Wynyard,* launched at Auckland.
1894 First ascent of Mt Cook by J.M. Clark, T.C. Fyfe, and G. Graham.
1909 Introduction of compulsory military training.
1953 Tangiwai railway disaster, with 151 deaths.

25 December

1814 Rev Samuel Marsden preached the first sermon in NZ, at Rangihoua.
1953 HM Queen Elizabeth made her Christmas Commonwealth broadcast from Auckland.

26 December

1843 Captain Robert FitzRoy took office as Governor.
1879 Riot at Timaru, originating in a procession of Orangemen.
1905 Canterbury Automobile Association staged a "Great Automobile Gymkhana" at Addington, thirty cars competing.

27 December

1796 Several French sailors marooned at Doubtless Bay when the *St Jean Baptiste* struck by a gale and anchors and a yawl lost.
1894 Formation of NZ Cricket Council.

28 December

1929 Eight Samoans and one policeman killed at a Mau demonstration at Apia.
1932 Collision of the lighter *Tu Atu* and the launch *Doris* at Napier with the loss of ten lives.
1950 Wreck of the passenger launch *Ranui* at Mount Maunganui, with the loss of twenty-two lives.

29 December

1796 After seeing Maoris taking a dinghy ashore at Doubtless Bay, de Surville took a cruel revenge on the local tribe.
1892 Quintin McKinnon crossed Lake Te Anau on his way to Milford, and was never seen again.

30 December

1834 William Colenso completed the printing of 5,000 copies of the New Testament in Maori.
1844 The Andersons and the McKays, the first settlers in Dunedin, arrived at Koputai (Port Chalmers).
1865 Major-General Chute marched out of Wanganui to the campaign against the Hauhaus between Wanganui and New Plymouth.
1935 Start of Cook Strait Air Services.

31 December

1877 Government took over liabilities of all provincial districts and added them to the national debt.
1937 Captain J.W. Burgess landed the flying boat *Centaurus* at Wellington after a flight from London.

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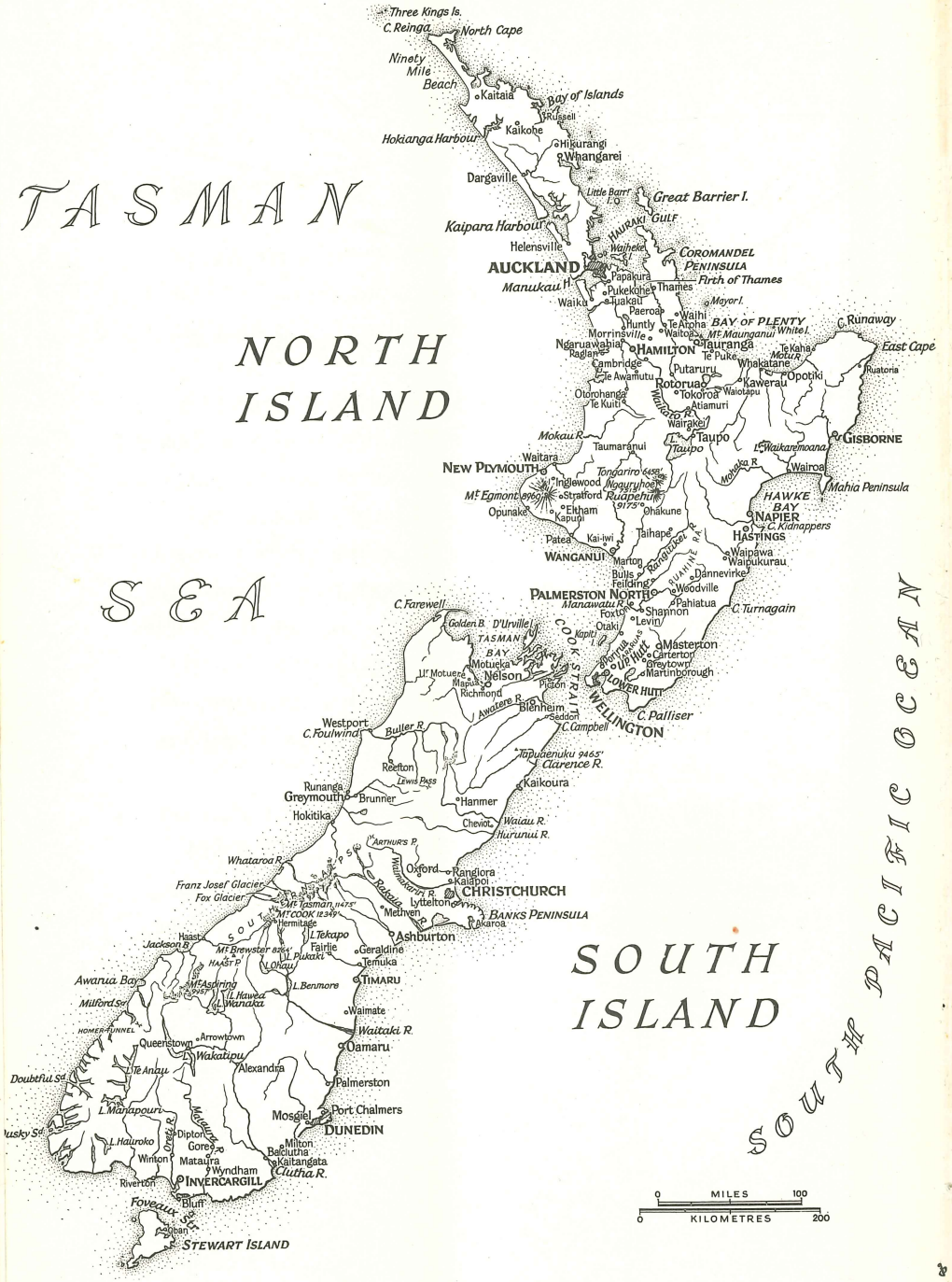

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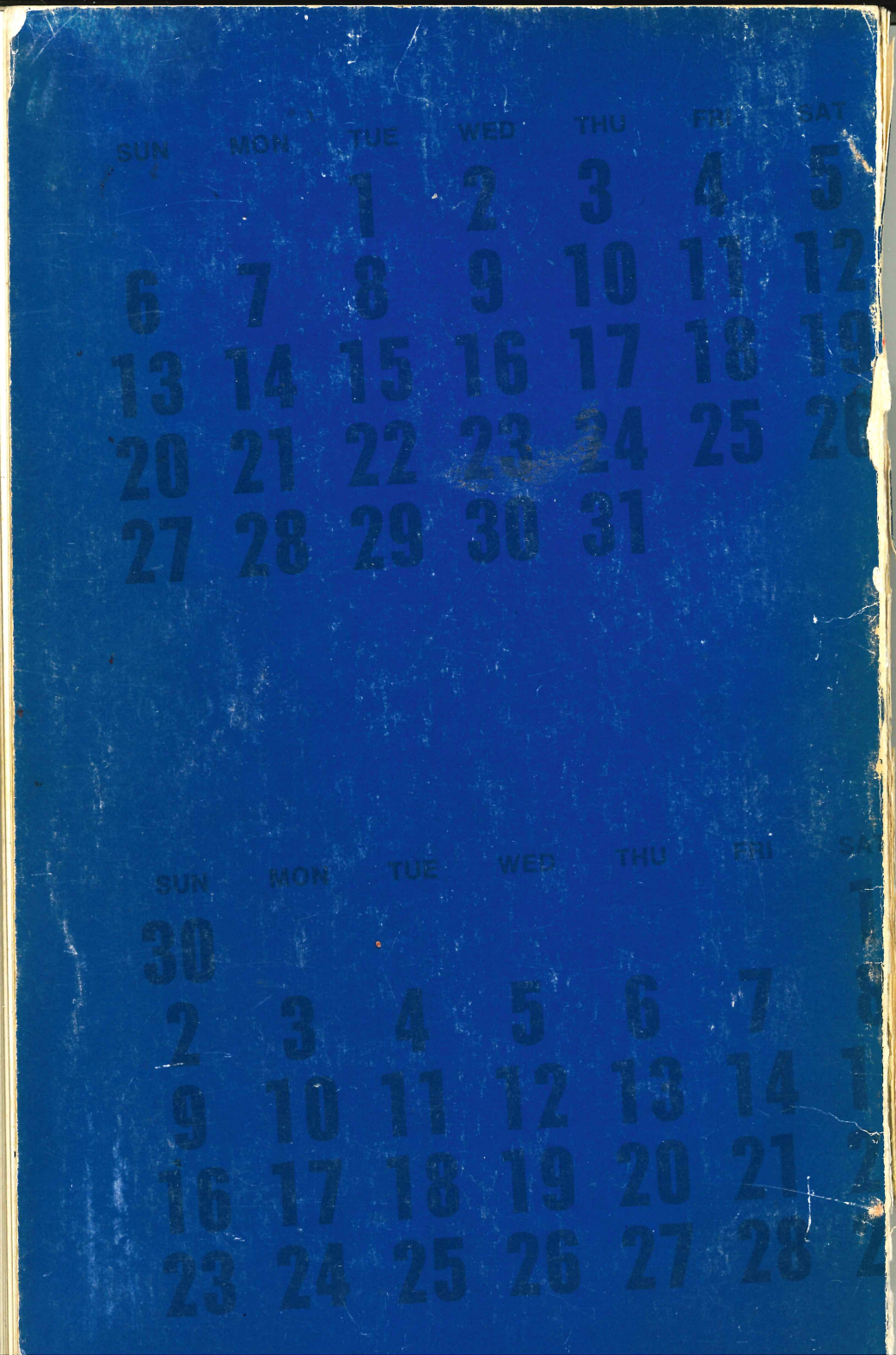
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